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Dr. Wayland on Slavery.

We take the extracts below from Dr. Wayiand's Letters to Dr. Fuller of South Carolina. They are worthy of attentive perusal, as indeed s the whole volume, for the admirable spirit in which an exciting and difficult subject is discused by Christian gentlemen:

Slavery, at the time of our Savior and and his Apostles, was a social evil. It was established by law. The whole communition of his slaves as the law permitted. He them free, for the whole civilised world was free contrary to law, they were liable to be reduced again to a worse bondage than that

must have led to a universal social war .been the result of servile insurrections.

pel would be the reverse of all this. By teaching the master his own accountability, him the folly of sensuality and luxury, and the happiness derived from industry, frugaliw, and benevolence, it would prepare him time, formed a part.

Such was, in fact, the result of the prory were gradually relaxed, and every change all the parties concerned. in legislation was, in this respect, a change for the better. And, by the admission of all, this abolition was purely the result of the teachings of the gospel. And still more, it was first commenced, and its progress deemed the captives. Ambrose, of Milan, paroxysms of nature. did the same in respect to the furniture of his church. It was the only case in which teaching had upon their practice.*

slavery, truths founded in the essential moral of the land.

cannot see how this is to happen. The soil will neither become diminished in quantity, nor inferior in fertility. The number of laborers will be the same. The only difference that Leap persoin. ference that I can perceive would be, that the laborer would then work in conformity

with the conditions which God has appointted, whereas he now works at variance with them; in the one case we should be attempting to accumulate property under the blessing of God, whereas now we are attempting to do it under his special and peculiar malediction. How can we expect to prosper, when there is not, as Mr. Jefferson emarks, "an attribute of the Almighty that can be appealed to in our favor?" I would gladly discuss this subject as a question in 'olitical Economy; but this is not the place for it, and I must with these few remarks

But it may be said, what can we do?-

would be to destroy our influence, endanger uplying with reference to it. our property, ruin our reputation, and it established by law on every individual. — may be, our lives. You, my dear bro. tracts from which have met our eyes in the the master could only manumit such a porther, would not make this objection, but Eastern papers, seem to be an elaborate setion of his staves as the country and there set the objection is well-founded. It is in ac. don Board of Health, which prescribe an ber 11, 1816. them tree, for the same dominion. If he set them who enslave the bodies of others, become in This remedy was communicated for publifrom which he had delivered them. Hence listen to the teachings of a craven and wick- lows, in a portion of his introduction: it was manifest that the system could only ed expediency? If this be a sin against be abolished by a change in the public God, ought we to hesitate to testify against in 1817, it did not till after some time, be aboushed by inculcating those principles which it, because our fellow-men will persecute us? strike me that it was the same disease of would show the whole community that it Ought we not rather to adopt the language which I had read, and the faith I had in oriwould show the whole show the whole show the whole show the first of the second. He had just learned that the in close proximity to the American settleal conviction of its moral evil, to abandon is able to deliver us, and he will deliver us in the remedies prescribed by our own medout of thy hand, O king; but if not, be it lead also perceive other practical bene- lead so perceive other practical bene- lead also perceive other practical bene- lead so pe fits of great importance which would neces nor worship the golden image which thou with the conviction that no remedy had 15, 1820. his of great important the remedy had sarrly attend this method of abolishing sla- hast set up." I do believe that even now been discovered worthy of reliance, having very. To have inculcated the right of the it is the duty of every Christian in the slave- tried everything that had been favorably slave to freedom, and the duty of the master holding States to bear his testimony against spoken of, not always, indeed, without suc- 30, 1803; admitted into the Union August to liberate him, absolutely and immediately, this enormous wrong, and at once to free cess, but in the main with signal failure, 10, 1821; after the adoption of the noted while both were ignorant of the principles himself from the guilt of participation in it. so much so, that when a case was brought compromise line excluding slavery from all on which the precept was founded, and I fear that those who first set this glorious to me, my experience justified no hope, but, territory morth of thirty-six degrees thirty wholly uninfluenced by these principles, example would suffer persecution. Their on the contrary, complete despair. names would be cast out as evil. They Meeting with the remedy prescribed by The masters would not have obeyed the pre- would be branded with every epithet of re- the Arabian Doctors, he used it with the cept, the slaves would have risen in rebel- proach. But they would be suffering to res. most signal success, even in the most aggralion. This attempt had been frequently cue millions of men from aggravated op. vated and desperate cases. This remedy is made before, and had been put down by hor- pression, and to deliver their country from a very simple in its ingredients, and easily obrible bloodshed. There is no reason to sup- sin that must bring upon it the selectest tainable in any European or American city. pose that the same result would not have ta- judgments of a God that loveth justice. It consists of assafatida, opium, and black ken place again. Myriads of unarmed and They would not, however, long suffer alone. pepper, pulverised. The mode of adminignorant slaves could never have stood the Thousands of slaveholders who now groan istering it is described as follows: shock of the Roman legions, commanded under the weight of this infliction, and are "The dose for an adult is from a grain Union March 3, 1845. by able generals, and supported by the praying for deliverance from it, would soon and a half to two grains of each, made in. Texas, an independent republic; admitalth of the empire. Hence, to have enlist under their standard. The church uni- to a pill. This according as the ingredients ted into the United States by a joint resoluadopted the method of abolishing slavery versal, would without ceasing supplicate the by precept, would have defeated the great throne of grace in their behalf. Every at. will suffice. object in view, and rendered the condition tribute of the Most High would be put forth "The medicine should be made into pills lowa, admitted into the Union, December of the slave worse than before. Such, in to ensure their success. He that ever liveth of one dose each, and kept for use in a vial er 26, 1846. all cases, except in insular situations, has to intercede for us would offer up their pray. well closed, as it is of great importance to ers with much incense, and would strength-The result of the abolition of slavery by en their hearts by infusing into them a double triumph, and the glory of a more resplend-

the diadem of the Redeemer. In the remarks which I have made, you of his own accord to liberate his slave, and will perceive that I have offered no suggesto use all his influence towards the abolition tion as to the manner in which emancipaof those laws by which slavery was sustain- tion, whenever it occurs, shall be conducted. By teaching the slave his value and ed. This is altogether a practical question, his responsibility as a man, and subjecting and requires for its solution not only genuhis passions and appetites to the laws of ine and disinterested philanthropy, but also which it conferred a blessing to him as well I make no pretension, as I have no skill in before health has been restored in bad cases. the Senate. No further action on the subas to the State of which he now, for the first managing affairs, and have never visited the edge of this kind in abundance with you .mulgation of Christianity upon the Roman To your statesmen, and philanthropists, and &c.,) have been subdued, the medicine Empire. As the gospel spread from city to Christians, I willingly leave it, in the full must not be wholly left off but given in city, and began to exert an influence upon confidence that it can be done, done safely, half or quarter doses so as to keep up the the public mind, the laws respecting slave- and done to the inconceivable advantage of strength, and restore the pulse.

Former Level of Lake Superior

In the discussions of the late Scientific Convention at Philadelphia, Prof. Agassiz and there was reason to fear congestion of gave an account of the terraces and ancient the liver, eight or ten grains of calomel was accelerated by the noble example of river bars, drift boulders and polished sur- have been given with good effect. the Christian Church. To liberate their faces of Lake Superior. It was his belief fellow-men from servitude was, very early that two separate causes had produced these in the history of Christianity, deemed to be appearances upon Lake Superior. There one of the most urgent duties of the disci- were evidences of the action of water, but mended, in order, as it were, to husband the ples of Christ. Clemens, in his Epistle to there was another phenomenon, for which vital power by limiting the extent of the the Corinthians, remarks: "We have known he claimed some agency, viz: the terraces circulation. This may be tried, using a ligmany among ourselves who have delivered around the lake, he believed, indicated the ature of tape or other substance, if the tourthemselves into bonds and slavery that they shores of former water basins, showing niquet be not available. might restore others to their liberty." Pau- different levels of the lake; some of these linus, Bishop of Nola, expended his whole being at its present margin, others at variestate, and then sold himself, in order to ac- ous higher levels, giving evidence of for- warrath of the body, and sleep; and after complish the same object. Cyprian sent mer higher stages of water. Hence there being refreshed by sleep; the recovery beto the Bishop of Numidia 2,500 crowns, in was no doubt that the relative level beorder to redeem some captives. Socrates, tween dry land and water had changed to given. the historian, says that after the Romans had the amount now existing between the taken 7,000 Persian captives, Acacius, highest terrace and the margin of the lake, Bishop of Amida, melted down the gold and which is some 300 feet. The Professor silver plate of his church with which he re- thought that these shores gave evidence of

the imperial constitutions allowed plate to dence of the water, or an upheaval of the be sold. These facts sufficiently illustrate land. Facts have been adduced to show the manner in which the early church in that the water has sunk, but the Professor terpreted the teaching of the gospel respect- inclined to the belief that the land has ing slavery, and also the effect which this been upheaved by a paroxysm of nature. It would be difficult, he thought, to ac-And thus we see that the very reason why count for these changes in the level of the this mode of teaching was adopted, was to water to a distance of 300 feet, if there accomplish the universal abolition of sla- had been no change in the formation of the tery. A precept could not have done this, land. If the water had had a free outlet for, in the changing condition of human so- always as now, at the Sault Ste. Marie, ciety, the means would have been easily he did not see how it was possible that the devised for eluding it. But by teaching water should have risen so high as the hightruths, the very truths in which Christianity est of these beach-marks. Hence he leanconsisted, utterly and absolutely opposed to ed to the geological theory of the upheaval

slavery, truths founded in the essential moral relations of creatures to their Creator, it was sendered certain that who is known to have handled was sendered certain that who is known to have handled the supposite of the servant, ont to give the mother to the servant, ont to give the mother to the servant, ont to give the mother to the servant, or to give the mother to the servant, or to give the mother to the servant. This renowned portrait is said to the former Mexicans the same lore. Team is wasted and valid, wanted. You impertinent creature, said the supposite the mother to the servant, or to give the mother to the servant, or to give the mother to the servant. This renowned portrait is said to the former Mexicans the same lore. Team is wasted in the same lore. Team is wasted to give him something he wanted. You impertinent creature, said the supposite the same lore. Team is wasted to give him something he wanted. You impertinent creature, said the supposite the same lore. The was rendered certain that wherever Christianity was understood and obeyed, this intion that Lake Superior had ever risen to the girl, 'he may cry till morning, and he'll stitution must cease to exist. Thus the printhe height of three hundred feet. He slavery from the feet once abolished thought the original outlet of the lake must slavery from the face of the earth. They have been through the narrow valley of the lake must reply, the lady ran for her husband to chashave almost done it foother. The husband who like the range servent. The husband who like the range servent. have almost done it for the second time. — Green Bay, and it was perfectly obvious May we not hope that the work will be that all the region below must have been speedily accomplished, and accomplished filled up. He went on to illustrate the great size of the river Sault Ste. Marie in former periods, and the immense body of But it will be said, the abolition of slave- water contained in Lake Superior itself.ry will ruin the Southern States. Should Mr. Redfield, Prof. Hall and others, also the so, as you have well remarked, if it be discussed the point at issue. Prof. Hall wrong, it ought to be abandoned. But 1 said that there was evidence that the valley A general laugh ensued, in which the lady

The Cholera-A Prescription.

Although this dreaded scourge is abating some of the Asiatic and European dis when the "New States," or those not intricts that have been desolated by it, its rav- cluded in the "Old Thirteen," were admitages are continued in others with the fierc. ted into the Union: est violence, and its westward march is still unimpeded. In France, and in Great Britain, another visit from it seems to be counted upon as among things hardly to be avoided; and should it reach either Paris or admitted into the Union June, 1792. Havre, London or Liverpool, the people of Tennessee, formed of territory ceded its appearance, at no distant day, in Eng. 1796. Men of all classes are so excitable on this much attention recently to the symptoms, subject, that they will not allow us to utter nature, and treatment of the disease, and a word in opposition to slavery. To do this books and magazine essays are again mul-

Among the most interesting articles, ex you know it would be made. I fear that ries of papers, recently laid before the Lon- Virginia, admitted into the Union Decem cordance with the general law, that those alleged infallible remedy for the disease. turn the slaves of their own passions. But cation by a distinguished British officer, what if it be so? Are we in such a case to long resident in India. He writes as fol-

"When the cholera broke out in Bengal

the inculcation of the principles of the Gos- portion of his spirit. God himself will un- is not by swallowing it whole, lest it be re- December 16, 1846. This constitution dertake for them, and they will assuredly jected in that state, but by chewing it and was rejected; but the people having subseswallowing it with the moisture of the quently agreed upon a constitution, the by instilling into his mind the mild and hu- ent moral victory than has been achieved mouth; and a very little brandy and water State was admitted into the Union by act manising truths of Christianity; by showing since the day when He ascended up on to wash it down. The next best way of of Congress of 29th May, 1848. administering the medicine is by bruising high and led captivity captive, will encircle and then swallowing it.

"Much liquid must not be given; but to

Christianity, and thus raising him to his true great practical wisdom, large observation of the urgency of the symptoms until they ernment. rank as an intellectual and moral being, it the effects of social changes, and an inti- have been subdued. From three to five would prepare him for the freedom to which mate acquaintance with the habits, manners, doses have generally been sufficient for this, he was entitled, and render the liberty and states of feeling of the South. To these although as many as eight have been given 1847; referred to Judiciary Committee in

"Should great prostration of strength ject. Southern States. There is, however, knowl- prevail, with spasm or without spasm, after the other symptoms (vomiting, purging,

> "Friction with stimulating liniment of some kind, ought to be applied carefully to the stomach, abdomen, legs, and arms; and when pain in the stomach has been severe,

"In cases of collapse and great prostration of strength, application of the tourniquet to the arms and legs has been recom-

"The favorable symptoms of recovery are restoration of the pulse, returning ing complete, a dose of castor oil may be

This is cure, and we should think for sundry reasons very probable cure. Prevention, however, is better than cure; and as cleanliness is universally admitted to be Berne on the 3d ult. for the purpose of dea leading agency of this, ordinary wisdom claring the acceptance of the new Federal cellars, out-houses, &c., and upon public ed by the vote of 15 1.2 cantons, contain-Cincinneti .- Cin. Gazette.

The Mother's Whim.

A certain lady had a child which she never allowed to be contradicted for fear it would make him sick. Relatives, friends, and even her husband told her she would tise the saucy servant. The husband, who Plank Road across the flat, wet prairie, to was as weak as his wife, cried out to the Doty's, ten miles. The road has been built servant, 'you insolent creature, do you have of plank 8 feet in length and 3 inches in the impudence to disobey your mistress?" It is true, sir, I did not obey her. The child has been crying for the moon, which he sees reflected in the fountain. I could not give it to him, though commanded by the mistress. PERHAPS SHE CAN DO IT. despite her anger, joined. It was a good lesson for her.

Gov. Johnson, of Pennsylvania, has i A saying of Madame de Stael is now sued a proclamation, and fixed upon Thurs Biblical Repository, before cited, Oct. 1835. quoted, as applicable to the French. 'They day, the 23d day of November, as a day of never know when to stop; they go through general thanksgiving in that State.—Balt. liberty, ('traversent la liberty.')

The following table will show the time

June 1, 1791.

Kentucky, formerly a part of Virginia

the United States must prepare for its re- the United States by the State of North

the Union November 29, 1802. Louisiana, formed out of part of the te

ritory ceded to the United States by France received into the Union April 8, 1812.

Union December 10, 1817.

Illinois, formed out of a part of the northwestern territory; admitted Union December 3, 1818, Alabama, formed out of a part of the

ritory ceded by France by treaty of April Tribune. minutes, west of the Mississippi, saving States or territories already formed.

Arkansas formed part of the same terri tory; admitted June 15, 1838.

Michigan formed part of the territory ce ded to the United States by Virginia; ad mitted into the Union January 26, 1837. Florida, formed out of the territory cede by Spain to the United States by treaty of

February 22, 1819; admitted into the

are pure or otherwise; if pure 1 1-2 grs. tion of Congress, approved March 28,

1847,

Wisconsin, an act was passed on the 3d check the disease the instant of its attack. of March, 1847, to admit this Territory "The best mode of administering the pill into the Union upon the constitution passed

the pill in a spoonful of brandy and water, ed to fix boundaries January 7, 1845; but references, now and hereafter:

no action on the subject. Oregon.-Bill to establish a Territorial relieve the thirst which is great, brandy and government passed House of Representa- Battery, N. Y. to Liverpool dock, water by spoonfulls, occasionally, is the tives January 16, during that session. In 1848 a bill passed both Houses of Congress, "The dose should be repeated every half and was approved by the President on the or three-quarters of an hour according to 14th August, establishing a Territorial gov-

> Minesota.-Bill to establish a Territorial government passed the House February 17,

cess through which her thimble passed, from the solid bar of silver to he convenient instrument she uses, she would be astonished. The bar of silver is welded into a long ribbon, which is cut into small pieces, each piece to make the barrel of the thimble. The top is cut out of another strip of iron or silver. The rim is hammered around a bar of iron and soldered, and after the top is soldered in, and, the whole thimble is placed on a turning lathe and chiseled outside and inside; it is then marked with the needle holes, by a little roller pressed against it, and finely polished and ornamented by various instruments. We have omitted several of the processes through which it passes. Altogether they cannot be less than twenty, and after all the thimble is sold at a very small advance on the weight of the silver .- Jour of Com.

New Constitution of Switzerland, The Diet of Switzerland assembled t. The canton of Tessino, with a popula-

The new Council will consist of 111 Zurich, 12; Lucerne, 6; Uni, 1; Schwyz, 2; Upper and Lower Valais, Glarus, and spoil the child, but all was of no avail. Zug, 1 each; Basle city, 1, canton, 2; Fri-One day she heard him screaming with an- burg, 5; Soleure, 3; Schaffhausen, 2; Apger in the garden. At the moment she ran penzel 3; Thurgau and Valais, 4 each, Tesand ascertained the cause to be that the ser- sino, 6; Neufchatel and Geneva, 3 each; ed: vant had refused to give him something he Aargau and Vaud, 9 each.—Boston Daily

the question.

thickness, and the receipts of the road now amount on an average to \$30 per day, yielding in one year \$13,950, or nearly 85 per cent. upon the first cost. On an average

Democrat says the stockholders intend to lay another track as soon as possible. The Galena and Chicago Railroad ha been graded thirty miles, the rails have been laid a few miles, and the work is going ahead expeditiously .- Cleveland Herald

125 teams per day travel on the road. The

Give the Devil his due. Certainly, but it is better to have no deal ings with the devil, and there will be nothing due him.

Sunday Liquer Traffic.

Last evening, Rev. Mr. Marsh, of the American Temperance Union, delivered a settlement in Liberia, has lately arrived at discourse in the Brainard Presbyterian Baltimore, and he reports a very encouraged into the Union:

Church, Rivingston st., on the extent and ing fact, which is, that six kings of various evils of the Sunday Liquor Traffic in this tribes to the leeward, owning territory York, and was admitted into the Union city. He communicated a great amount of along the cost for fully 100 miles in length, this traffic and its connection with all the the interior, had, after repeated and earnother great moral evils of the city. His estimate, gathered from gentlemen connected with the Police was that not less than 6,with the Police was that not less than 6,at his disposal for such an object, actually
most united together, and mode a formal timate, gathered from gentlemen connected refused on account of the limitted means ception here. The strong probability of Carolina, admitted into the Union June 1, 000 places are open in this city on Sunday, met, united together and made a formal where intoxicating liquors are sold contrary cession, without fee or reward, of their enland and the United States, has directed much attention recently to the symptoms, land and the river Ohio, admitted into the porter-houses and beer-shops as their same forever, (binding themselves, as is best day. The remedies he pointed out are, usual in all similar treaties to abstain from more feeling in the Christian community in participating, directly or indirectly, in the lieu of the deep apathy which now prevails; slave trade under penalty of death,) so that kind personal effort with the venders them they might be under the jurisdiction and Indiana, formed out of part of the North-selves in every town and neighborhood; protection of the laws and customs of the west Territory ceded to the United States by Virginia, admitted into the Union December 11, 1816.

Wississippi, formed out of part of the Mississippi, formed out of part of the traffic and all which upholds it, as renting buildings for it, &c. through the pulpit and the press, and a strict enforcement of the friendship and high consideration of the traffic and the press, and a strict enforcement of the friendship and high consideration of the Arabian chiefs in the Persian gulf had also abandoned it; and that the Schale of Persia had issued a firman prohibiting it throughout his State of South Carolina, admitted into the M. stated that the sanction of the law, a effect; they could not be induced to enter

penalty of \$2 50 for selling liquor on Sun- into the proposed foreign alliance. day to any person except lodgers and actu- Another example was that of Ballasada. al travelers, was a mere nullity. No veud- king of the Goulah people, a tribe of about er would regard it a moment. It was form- 50,000 strong, situated 150 miles up the erly \$10. In Maryland it is \$100 for the Saint Paul's river. These people had left Grand Jury of Baltimore had found bills ments, so that they might be under the was highly favorable, and it is hoped that it neighboring tribes-made often upon each Missouri, formed out of a part of the ter- will be repeated in other churches .- N. Y. other in order to procure victims to supply

Insurance Casc.

An interesting case of insurance was re-Capt. Belt, of the steamer Planter, left St. siderable part of the cargo was discharged man." in good condition at a neighboring landing, pairs with the rest in a perishing condition. the goods lost.

Distance from the U. States to England. The frequent contradictions as to the distances sailed by the Atlantic steamers has

By Mercator's sailing. Boston dock to Liverpool dock, Boston dock to Southampton dock, Battery, N. Y. to Southampton dock, 3156 do

By Mercator and Great Circle. Boston dock to Liverpool dock, Battery, N. Y. to Liverpool dock, Boston dock to Southampton dock, 2849 do Battery, N. Y. to Southampton dock, 3087 do

Large Sale of Land.

On Tuesday, the 3d inst., 49,000 acres of land in Illinois and Wisconsin, belong ing to the United States Bank, were offer-The manufacture of many articles of dai. ed and all sold at public sale, in this city, ly use is the result of a series of labors that by order of the Trustees, under the assignwould surprise a person who had never giv. ment of May 1st, 1841. The sale was en a thought to it. And very few imagine well attended, and the bidding spirited-a averaged \$1 60 per acre. Messrs. M. appearance at such a place, one year ago, Thomas & Son, Auctioneers .- Phil. Price | would have caused extreme surprise.

English vs. American Girls. The English girl spends more than onehalf of her waking hours in physical amusements which tend to develope and invigorate and ripen the bodily powers. She rides, walks, drives, rows upon the water, runs, dances, plays, sings, and jumps the rope, throws the ball, hurls the quoit, draws the bow, keeps up the shuttle-cock-and all this, without having it forever pressed on her mind that she is thereby wasting her

She does this every day, until it becomes a habit which she will follow up through life. Her frame, as a necessary consequence, is larger, her muscular system better developed, her nervous system in better subordination, her strength more enduring, and the whole tone of her mind healthier. She may not know as much at the age of seventeen as does the American girl; as a enjoins upon citizens a renovation of their Constitution. This Constitution was adopt- general thing, she does not; but the growth of her intellect has been stimulated bodies much more attention to the cleansing ing an aggregate population of 1,800,517 by no hot-house culture, and though matuof streets, alleys, gutters, &c., than has at souls, against 5 1.2 cantons, containing a rity comes later it will last proportionably any recent period been given to those of population of 178,856, which voted against longer. Eight hours each day of mental application, for girls between ten and ninetion of 113,923 souls, has given no vote on teen years, or ten hours each day, as is sometimes required at school, with two hours for meals, one for religious duties, the remembers, distributed as follows: Berne, 20: mainder for physical exercises, are enough to break down the strongest constitution.

the pencil. It then became the property of ly. They must have been instructed by, or Joseph Taylor, the poet's Hamlet, who, dy-ing about the year 1658, left it by will to were at one time joined where the Atlantic Sir William D'Avenant. At the death of Sir William, in 1653, it was bought by Betterton, the actor, and when he died, Mr. Guanches, in fact, assisted the American Robert Keek, of the Inner Temple, gave aborigines in raising structures whose mean-Mrs. Barry, the actress, forty guineas for it. From Mr. Keek it passed to Mr. Nicoll, of Minchenden House, Southgate, whose only

Mrs. Barry, the actress, forty guineas for it. In the did not possibly comprehend.—

Dr. Knox's Races of Men (Medical Times.) daughter and heiress. Margaret, married James Marquis of Carnavon, afterwards Duke of Chandos, from whom it descended in right of his wife, Anne Eliza, the late Duchess to the present Duke of Bucking-

ham and Chandos. Notwithstanding these details, the learned in such matters are divided in their opinions as to the authenticity of the portrait.

If you can be well without health, you can be happy without virtue,-Burke,

Governor Russworm of the Maryland

the demands of the accursed traffic in flesh

and blood. Again, so anxious were the natives for taken there, we are given to understand, will cently decided by the committee of appeals school teachers, that several kings and missionaries, Sabbath and public day of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce. princes had sent to the colony repeatedly Louis with a freight list of \$2,066, upon man," to come among them and teach their for, as they call them, "God-man and book. which he insured \$1,500 in the Louisville Mutual Insurance Company. Shortly after starting, a leak was discovered, without had so far manifested his requests to be men same like you." One of these kings the occurrence of any accident, and upon sincere that he had built, at his own exexamination the leak was found to have been caused by the starting of several butts school house, and was anxious'y awaiting and the removal of the caulking. A con-

Artificial Iceing.

An invention for generating ice by arti-The captain abandoned the voyage, and ficial means has just been discovered in Rochester, and Rev. Calvin C. Moore, of Still claimed the \$1,500 insured on the freight. London. The ice is produced by means of water, were a few days since ordained as Mis-Held that the boat after being repaired a powder composed of salts, ammonia, and sionaries of the Baptist Board to Arrican, India, should have proceeded on her voyage with various chemical mixtures. This powder the undamaged part of the cargo, and that is placed in a simple apparatus, something she could only recover for that portion of in the shape of a churn, but small in size, and being mixed with water, is kept in mo- West Point, Iowa. tion by a rotary process around the vessel of water or wine to be cooled. In a few minutes and at a very trifling expense, the led us (says the Philadelphia Courier,) to kept a few minutes longer in the vessel water or wine is sufficiently cooled, and if He was most widely esteemed and beloved TERRITORIES.—Nebraska.—Bill report the compilation of the following table for would be actually frozen. The most inexperienced in chemical experiments can pro- in the Bethel Church, in Greene county, last duce the required results, which in fact re. Sunday week, fell instantaneously dead in the 2883 miles. quire nothing but the labor of the hand for pulpi a few minutes. At sea, and in climates where ice is a costly luxury, we should think this invention an invaluable one.

New Sect.

There is a religious society in Chicago, who have no priest or deacon, Any one speaks that pleases, and utters such doctrines as come uppermost.

The revolutionary movements in Europe within the last year have produced some extraordinary mutations, the remarkable

Louis Blanc, who had followed into exile ing. It is possible that Mettennich was at Parliament House. And for that matter ning, and this force is evinced by over luxuri-Louis Phillippe might have been also a spectator. The diplomatic representative of Republican France was there.

ance, which so he remedy by too providing from With regard to young spray springing from the ends of previously-shortened shoots, it may be cut back to two eyes in all cases.—Lind-

The next twelve months may produce ley. changes in Europe quite as extraordinary as those which the last year has witnessed. Nay, the year that dates from the revolution of February, in France, is not yet completed. It may have some startling average number of bees in a hive, or swarm, is mutations still in store.

The Ruined Cities of Central America. When the Europeans first landed, the American was probably a race not on the ascending, but descending, series, gradually becoming extinct. They had probably passed through countless periods of existence, and were merely living on the crumbs of a past generation—the race who built and inhabited Copan. How mysterious are usually 20,000. these ruined cities of Central America! Hieroglyphics, pyramids, mummies, columns like those of Luxor, but on a smaller scale! Egypt rediscovered as reproduced in Cen. wards. A man may do twice as much with a tral America. Ye theorists, what say ye The celebrated Chandos Portrait of Shakspeare, which was bought for the Earl of
Ellesmore, for 355 guineas is thus described:

"The celebrated Chandos Portrait of
Shakspeare. This renowned portrait is said. Shakspeare. This renowned portrait is said of the lncas and the Montezumas, were the same force. Team is wasted as well as the

Honge, the Beformer The Vienna correspondent of the Lon-

and with no slight success, his auditors in the Odeon being, every time he lectures, eight or nine thousand strong. He de-nounced the doctrine of the Trinity, Con-fession the Pone the Calendar of Saintfession, the Pope, the Calender of Saints, Convents and Monasteries, celibacy of the clergy, and praying in foreign tongues.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE

MISSIONARIES FOR INDIA AND CHINA -The foreign missionary societies in the United State aplate sending out a large additional force during the coming month, amounting in all to about twenty-five. The ship Bowditch, which will sail on the 9th of October, for Madras, will information relative to the peculiar evils of and extending a considerable distance into C. F. M.—Cyrus T. Mills and wife, J. T. Noger and wife, and Mr. Burnell, (printer) wife and and their wives to China, in the ship Valparateo which will sail October 7th. The Rev. Mesers Whilden and Goodale will go out about the same time, as well as four or six others, from the Northern Baptist Board.

> FREEDOM IN THE EAST .-- In the British House of Commons, Intely, Lord Palmerston stated that the Bey of Tunis had abandoned within his dominions, not merely the slave trade, but also issued a firman prohibiting it throughout hi

> Home Missions .- Rev. Dr. Nast, in his remarks before the East Genesee Conference, last among the Germans in Cincinnati, in 1826, during which year only three were converted nected with the Methodist Church. The Chris tian Apologist, the German Methodist paper at Cincinnati, circulates four thousand copies, or more than half as many papers as there are members of the German Methodist Churches in

> The California Star declares there is not dave in that territory, and no power of the United States Government can establish slavery. The people will not permit it, and every slave be liberated as promptly as he would be in Can-

JEWISH PROGRESS .- At a recent meeting of the Jews at Darmstadt, Prussia, a variety of reforms were proposed by the "Liberals." proposal was met by the most deliberate opposition on the part of the orthodox party, and the reformers, who lost the day, are, it is said, taking measures to organise a synagogue after their

Right Rev. Dr. Meis, Bishop of Vancouver, Oregon, arrived at Dubuque, Iowa, on the 2d ult. He left Walla Walla on the 20th of March last, and crossed the Rocky Mountains alone and on foot. In many places, he says, the snow was twenty feet deep. He is on his way to Europe. Missionaries .- Rev. Henry Van Meter, of

Rev. Wm. D. Smith, of New Albany, Ia., has been appointed Professor of Languages in the

new Presbyterian College recently founded at Rev. Nathaniel Cendrick, D. D., President of the Madison University, died at his residence, Hamilton, Madison country, on the 10th inst .-

the Baptist Church, Savannah, while preaching

Rev. Mr. Prentiss, of New Bedford, has been elected to the Professorship of Natural and Re-vealed Religion in Bowdoin College, Brunswick,

Rev. S. Bush and wife sailed last week from Boston port, as Missionaries to Siam, under the patronage of the Presbyterian Board.

Оню.—The number of Episcopal clergymer

AGRICULTURAL.

From the American Agriculturist. FACTS IN PRUNING .- The action of roots, and

character of which, is occasionally forced that of leaves are reciprocal. If you diminist upon the notice. At the recent proroga-lessen the increase of roots. If 100 represent the amount of actual work expended on large number of strangers being present. - tion of the British Parliament there were the quantity of roots made by a tree with all its such articles. If a lady could see the pro- The sale realized \$78,000, and the land individuals present, as spectators, whose foliage, then 50 will represent the quantity of roots formed by a tree similar to the other, in every respect, except in having the production vould have caused extreme surprise.

of foliage repressed, by whatever means, to the same gallery with Guizot and extent of one half. You will, therefore, per two of the sons of Louis Phillippe sat ceive that by summer pruning, both roots and tops are equally reduced, and termed the balance of power between the the illustrious companions whose exile he still maintained. On the contrary, if you prune had been himself instrumental in compell. only in winter, the roots are in consequence but the same time contemplating the spectacle in the following season the whole amount of of British sovereignty arrayed in its consti- force exerted by the full complement of roots is tutional emblems within the walls of the brought to bear on a top limited by winter pru-

NUMBER OF BEES IN A SWARM .- A hive conqueen or female; the drones, or males; and the workers, or imperfectly-developed females; these three classes varying in number and size. The variously stated by different authors. Stawell, in his notes or. Virgil, gives the general number at about 16,000; an anonymous author says from 15,000 to 20,000; the Edinburgh Journal states from 20,000 to 25,000, and assures us that before swarming there may be upwards of 40,000 in a populous hive; while a reviewer of Bevan's work on bees says, it is 52,000. One says that

LOOK TO YOUR TOOLS .- See that these are will add to their durability as well as value for

Gypsum as a Manure,-Gypsum, or plaster, ously. It is not only one of the cheapest me nures, but one of the most beneficial. It affords gases from the atmosphere for the support of plants; and it concentrates the dews upon them, early in the afternoon, and late in the morning.
When plaster is applied and suited to the soil and crop, you can discern its effects for several

It is necessary to avoid returning too soon to don Daily News says: "Ronge is preaching the cultivation of the same plant, or to anelohis new doctrines here with unabated zeal,
Chaptal.

ASPARAGUS may be covered with sait to the

Salt is one of the most useful, and frequent ly the most economical manures.

To Subscribers.

Many of our subscribers have failed to send us their first year's subscription. We earnestly request those in arrears for the first and second further delay.

Hope On! Hope Ever!

We hear occasionally of friends of our can whose hearts are almost ready to fail because of the difficulties in the way of emancipation. To such friends we would address a few earnest

1st. Is the cause of emancipation worth ac

complishing? "Oh yes; you say it is a great and glorious work, and we should hail its completion with gratitude and joy."

2nd. Do you suppose that a work of such magnitude and importance can ever be accomplished without labor and triumph?

"No. of course not."

3d. Do you imagine that the difficulties in th way will become less by delay?

"No, we have no reason to suppose they

4th. Do you believe that the cause of emancition is one that commends itself to patriotism and religion-to the favor of good men and Heaven?

"Certainly we do." 5th. Do you believe that a cause which is identified with the best interests of man, and on which Heaven smiles, can eventually fail?

must triumph." Very well, that is enough. We wish for To believe, to know that this cause must finally triumph, and that Heaven and Earth will hall its triumph with gladness, is not that a foundation wide enough and deep enough and firm enough for hope to rest on? Away, then, with doubt and despondency. Cast your fears to the wind. To work, to work. Difficulties are are always mountains to the inactive and indolent. and mole-hills to the earnest, true-hearted laborer. Cease folding your hands and mourning over the dark prospect. Take your eyes from the earth. You have looked downward long enough. Look aloft. The sun still shines.

Work, Friends, Work.

God is not dead.

The season of inaction is over. The day work has come. Arouse you. Every heart should be alive, every hand ready for work. "But what shall we do?"

Do? Can you ask that question in sincerity? Do? What shall you not do? Why, friends, it is the cause of freedom, of humanity, of intelligence, of happiness, which demands your exertions, and are you at a loss to know what to do? If you really are at a loss, permit us to suggest a few modes of action.

First. If you can do nothing more, talk. An earnest word is a deed. Talk. Let your friends and neighbors know that you are a friend of emancipation. Don't keep the secret so cautiously treasured up in your heart. Love of freedom is indeed a treasure, but it will not bear to be hoarded like the miser's gold. Hoard it, it dies. Scatter it abroad, it grows, it plants itself a living seed in a hundred hearts, it becomes a tree of life, bearing all kinds of good fruits for nations, for mankind.

Talk then. Talk to your next door neighbor, Mr. S-. How do you know but that he is a friend of emancipation? He is, as well as yourself, but like yourself, he has hesitated to speak. Day after day you and he have met and talked the weather over, till the subject is as dead as a door-nail; you have talked about politics, although both of you are heart-sick of the theme, and all the while, a subject has secretly interested you both, yes, has had intense interest for you as men, as parents, as citizens, a more intense interest than any and all other subjects, and you have never exchanged a word upon it. You profess to know one another, and each is a stranger to the best feelings, the noblest thoughts

of the other. This is a wrong to both. It is a wrong to the cause, it is a wrong to the State. Every good citizen should speak out his thoughts, should express his emotions. Silence is more than cowardice, it is treason to humanity and God!

Talk then to Mr: S His heart will respond to your own. Then go, both of you, and talk to Mr. L .- He is an emancipationist at heart as well as you. Then all of you talk with Mr. C-.... He is a pro-slavery man, and almost the only one in your neighborhood; and he is pre-slavery from habit and accident, rather than profound conviction. Talk with him earnestly. Present your facts, show him your statistics, unfold your reasons, and probably before next August he will be a friend of emancipa-

"But where shall we get our facts and statistics?" Do not facts thrust themselves upon you? Can you walk over your farm, can you look into your kitchen, can you listen to your children, as they unite in play with the ignorant colored children around them, and not find facts enough? As Mr. Woodward, of South Carolina, said in Congress last winter, slavery itself is a fact: ves, and a most disagreeable and mournful fact, too. And the ignorance, which slavery produces and perpetuates, is a fact; and the moral degradation, which is east by slavery as its dark and gloomy shadow, is a fact; and the sloth and indolence ever attendant upon systems of compulsory toil, are facts; and the stigma cast upon labor is a fact; and the licentiousness, which must prevail among a people for whom neither religion nor law sanctions the marriage relation, is a fact. All these are facts. Would to Heaven they were fictions. These are facts; what minds of all Kentuckians, and it is of the first more do you want? They scarcely need a tongue to interpret their meaning, for they speak themselves. They have a solemn and impressive eloquence, the eloquence of desolation and ruin. They spear daily and nightly; do you not hear? Every tone is the note of a funeral dirge.

So much for facts. And for statistics; where can you get them? Why, if you can do no better, take the Examiner. Take it, we say; do not borrow it, but subscribe for it and pay for it.—

This paper, which has been published here for nearly eighteen months, has succeeded in establishing a very high reputation for candor and ability. Its articles combine firmness with Subscribe for it, and take it out of the Post Office, mildness, and argument with persuasion, in an this city abruptly accosted Professor Michell, as if you were glad to get it, and read it openly. Don't hide it in your coat pocket as you are riding home from the office, whenever you see a per-son approaching, but keep it out; let him see it, Aside from the particular object of the paper, and be sure to tell him that it is an emancipa- its literary merits are of a very high order, tion paper, and that you take it because it is an emancipation paper. Very likely, hewili express the subject of slavery. It is edited by Messrs. some astonishment, and will at first take hold of it with caution as if he were a little fearful lest men of the most decided ability, and some of the ablest men in the State are contributors to the ablest men in the State are contributors to its columns.

the ablest men in the State are contributors to its columns.

To all persons who wish to take a paper of the character of the Examiner, we can recommend it with the greatest cordiality as perhaps the best paper of its class in the Union.—Lou. Let him have it, and when he returns it and says "well, my friend, that papertells some important truths," suggest to him the propriety of becoming a subscriber. Just him to him that portant truths," suggest to him the propriety of long columns of statistics cannot be prepared conducted. It can be seen at our of without labor, that a newspaper cannot be print. by News.

ed without paper to print it on, nor without types to print it with, and that neither paper nor types can be procured without money, even for advocating a good cause.

In all probability that man will become a subscriber and perhaps he will induce another to subscribe, and he a fourth. Do you not see that wa little exertion of this kind, by a little work, and not very hard work either, many numbers of the Examiner might be circulated in every neighborhood in Kentucky, a great amount valuable statistical and other information diffus ed, and the cause of emancipation very materi ally advanced?

Reader, we have thus ventured to suggest on or two modes of action. Many more might be suggested. But is it necessary to suggest them? year, to forward the amount due to us, without | Can any one who desires the advancement of the cause hesitate because of not knowing how to act? No, the willingness to work is all that is needed

Work we all may, we all must. We are ready and anxious to work here, to work hard and long. Will you not help us? The cause asks your exertions. Shall it ask in vain?

The Press

We took occasion in some of the early nun ers of the Examiner, to express our thankfulness for the kindly manner in which the press, in and out of the State, and especially the leading city papers, had spoken of us and our journal. The recent manifestation of good will towards us in the Journal, Courier, and Democrat, calls for renewed acknowledgments on our part, of the kindness done us.

Since the establishment of our paper we have endeavored so to conduct it, as to give no reasonable ground for offence to any. Strong in our convictions of the correctness of our own opinons, we have been at all times willing to admit the sincerity of others. While we have advocated firmly, and with all the ability we possessed, the cause of emancipation, involving as we believe it does, the best and highest interests of the State, we have conceded to those who dissented from us equal integrity of purpose, and strength "No indeed; we believe, we know that it of conviction. We have none of that fanaticism which Carlyle calls "the delirium of virtue," equally incapable of seeing or believing nothing more. Can you desire anything more? anything good beyond the limits of our own faith, or any possibility of weakness, or error in ourselves. We are aware, as we always have been, of the delicate nature of the subject we discussed, of the extreme difficulty of condemning as wrong in itself, and injurious in all its tendenies, an institution which habit, education and ong usage, had taught its defenders to consider n a very different light-the difficulty, in short, of separating the principle from the practice. That we have not wholly failed in this endeavor the good feeling manifested towards us in the press, and by many of the strongest opponents of our views, is no light evidence. We know that in ome quarters bitter denunciations, and opprobious epithets are heaped upon us-and that bitterest of all, in the estimation of those who use it, and most effectual in prejudicing us in the public estimation of our own State, "abolitionists" has been unsparingly applied to us. If, during eighteen months we have failed to rest waste of labor to attempt to set ourselves right now. We are however, assured that these denunciations are confined to those who are not our readers.

We are gratified that the city press bears testimony to the fairness and impartiality with which we have conducted our paper. We shall strive hereafter as heretefore, to aid in concentrating plan of emancipation, just, humane, and practicable, to the master as well as the slave, and violating no legal or constitutional guaranty. In the determination to support such a plan, we but fulfil pledges repeatedly made, and carry out he unanimous resolve of each and every indiidual connected with the Examiner, from its

commencement to the present time. We give several of these notices from the city

The Louisville Examiner.

The Editors of this valuable paper have just issued a new prospectus, which will be found in our weekly paper. We take a great deal of pleasure in commending this paper to the favor and regard of the friends of emancipation in Kentucky, and the opponents of that cause would do themselves no harm by giving the paper a faithful reading. Milton, in his immortal treatise on "unlicensed printing," declared, that truth had nothing to fear from a free and open encounter with error. Mr. Jefferson borrowed his celebrated aphorism from these sentiments uttered by Milton. Mr. Jefferson's doctrine is: "error may be permitted to run free, while truth is free to combat it." If, then, the opponents of emancipation have truth on their side, have they anything to fear from an encounter with Are they afraid to grapple

with that paper? We would not give a cent for any cause that fears a full and thorough examination. If the principles of slavery are as immutable as its advocates claim they are; if they were born in Heaven, and enjoy the sanction of the divine power of the Mosaic dispensation, and of the hristian religion; if nature, religion, and all the motive powers of truth throw their germs of strength around the "peculiar institution," we should suppose that the friends of slavery would court investigation in every conceivable way. If they are armed with the right of the question, they should ask all men to look in up on their Paradise.

"The Examiner" is conducted with singular ability. It breathes that spirit inculcated by Divine authority, when it admonishes the Apostles of man's redemption to "be as wise as serpents and as harmless as doves." As an advo-cate of matters that must tend to the increasing prosperity of Kentucky it is firm, vigilant and prudent, and its literature for society and for families is of the highest order. In these last features we know of no paper in the West that is its equal.

The appeals of "The Examiner" to the people of Kentucky, in favor of emancipation, are made in the most inoffensive spirit; they are addressed to the reason, in the language of truth and soberness. Its readers never find it pandering to the passion for slander, abuse and calumny. The slave owners of Kentucky are known to the Editors, and they know them as class to be very different from the representa-tions usually made by papers devoted to Aboli-

'The Examiner' is published weekly at \$2 00 per annum, payable in advance. The editorial epartment is under the control of F. Cosby, Esq., the Rev. Mr. Heywood, and Prof. Butler, and in their prospectus they say: "The subject of the Convention is beginning to occupy the importance that we be well informed on a sub-ject that so vitally concerns us. The conductors of the Examiner, therefore, call upon the active friends of Emancipation in Kentucky, to aid them in their efforts to extend its circulation, and trust that a hearty response will prove that the call is not made in vain."—Lou. Cour.

The Louisville Examiner.

eminent degree. They do not give offence to those who are unfriendly to the object of the paper. The Examiner, as is well known, is the as a family paper, it is taken by many who do

"Louisville Examiner."

Love to Power. Nothing in the present age affords more encouragement to the friends of humanity than the faith reposed in kindness, and gentle affection, as a means of reform. The old principle of force has been tried long enough, and we rejoice that men are beginning to believe in the declarations of the good Book, that God is Love, and

that evil can only be overcome by good. We have recently been much interested with everal illustrations of the power of love, which are presented in the magazine noticed by us last ers rejoice with us at every new proof of the island of Calypso, it were unwilling to leave muipotence of kindness:

To show the same principle in a totally different sphere of life, we quote from the Man-Times an anecdote of the late William Grant, of the firm of Grant Brothers, a man remarkable for the great liberality of his nature. Many years ago a warehouse-man published a scurrilous pamphlet, in which he endeavored, but very unsuccessfully, to hold up the house of Grant Brothers to public ridicule. William renarked that the man would live to repent what he had done; and this was conveyed by some tale-benrer to the libeller, who said, "Oh, I suppose he thinks I shall some time or other be in his debt; but I will take good care of that." It happens, however, that a man in business cannot always choose who shall be his creditors .phleteer became a bankrupt, and the brothers held an acceptance of his which had been endorsed to them by the drawer, who had also become a bankrupt. The wantonly libeller! They now had it in their power to make him repent of his audacity. He could not obtain his certificate without their signature, and without it, he could not enter into business again. He had obtained the number of signa-tures required by the bankrupt law, except one. It seemed folly to hope that the firm of the "brothers," would supply the deficiency.--What! they who had cruelly been made the laughing-stocks of the public, forget the wrong and favor the wrong-doer? He despaired. But the claims of a wife and children forced him at last to make the application. Humbled by misery, he presented himself at the countingrouse of the wronged. Mr. William Grant was there alone, and his first words to the delinquent were, "Shut the door, sir!" sternly uttered -The door was shut, and the libeller stood trembling before the libelled. He told his tale, and produced his certificate, which was instantly clutched in the hand of the injured merchant "You wrote a pamphlet against us once," said Mr. Grant. The supplicant expected to see his parchment thrown into the fire. But this was not its destination. Mr. Grant took a pen, and writing something upon the document, handed it back to the bankrupt. He, poor wretch, expected to see "rogue, scoundrel, libeller" incribed; but there was, in fair round characters. the signature of the firm. "We make it a rule, said Mr. Grant, "never to refuse signing the certificate of an honest tradesman, and we have never heard that you were anything else."-The tears started into the poor man's eyes "Ah," said Mr. Grant, "my saying was true! I said you would live to repent writing that pamphlet. I did not mean it as a threat. only meant that some day you would know us better, and be sorry you had tried to injure us at that time. I see you repent of it now." do, I do," said the grateful man; "I bitterly repent it." "Well, well, my dear fellow, you know us now. How do you get on? What are you going to do?" The poor man stated that had friends who could assist him when his certificate was obtained. "But how are you off in the meantime?" And the answer was, that, having given up every farthing to his creditors, even common necessaries, that he might be enabled to pay the cost of his certificate. dear fellow, this will not do; your family must not suffer. Be kind enough to take this tenpound note to your wife from me. There, there, my dear fellow. Nay, don't cry, it will be all well with you yet. Keep up your spirits, set to work like a man, and you will raise your head among us yet. The overpowered man en-deavored in vain to express his thanks: the swelling in his throat forbade words. He put

Force of Circumstances Proteus Redivivas We have declared our fixed determination to take no part in the pending Presidential election We tell the following story, which we have no seen in print, for the fun of it, and make a preent of its political aspect, and its obvious bear ing on one of the General's, and the Proviso to our friend Col. Marshall, with the understand ing that if any Cass man chooses to understand it of General Taylor's no-partyism he is not to

his handkerchief to his face, and went out of

the door crying like a child .- Chambers' Mis-

make us responsible. A certain gentleman had promised his parson a present of a pig, which was accordingly despatched nicely done for, and done up in a basket, by a colored servant. The bearer stopped at a grog-shop to raise his spirits, and by some hocuspocus when the basket arrived at the house of the reverend divine and was opened, a pup was found instead of the unclean animal abhorred by all true Mussulmans. The bearer was dismissed very speedily by the reverend gentleman with many expressions of indignation at the in sult, and stopping at the same place on his re turn, a second exchange was effected, and the original tenant of the basket restored. On his reaching home, the negro related the singular circumstance that had befallen the pig, which is master thought, of course, was very strange: "He had certainly put in a pig with his own hands," and upon opening the basket, lo! a pig it was. The negro, filled with astonishment, and greatly at a loss, exclaimed, "Well, massa, I jest tell ver what am de truff-he pig or pup, iest to suit hisself."

[COMMUNICATED.

The Synod of Indiana (Old School) met a Ianover, Thursday evening, Oct. 12, and was opened with a sermon by the last Moderator, Rev. Dr. Smock. The subject was the Duty of Ministers, as Watchmen for Souls, and was ably presented, and illustrated by many weighty emarks. Rev. Isaac N. Candee, of New Albany, was chosen Moderator. About 60 mem bers were in attendance. A good deal of important business was despatched, and much interesting, and occasionally exciting debate was conducted, with an unvarying exhibition of affection and brotherly kindness. The subjects of Foreign and Domestic Missions, Sabbath Schools and Education were presented in a number of very interesting addresses on Friday and Saturday evenings. Rev. Mr. Porter, who has been a missionary in India for fourteen years, and after revisiting this country, to bring his two orphan children to be educated, is about leaving them, probably, forever, to return to his field of labor, added much interest by his experience and his remarks on the state of the Heathen. The parting scene, in which he was solemnly commended to God, by the prayers of the Synod, was most leeply affecting. The Synod adjourned to meet at Indianapolis, the 3d Thursday of September

A Clock for the Cincinnati Observatory. The Cincinnati Times of Tuesday says:-"Yesterday, at the Post Office, a gentleman of by asking him whether the Observatory had a siderial clock? No. Ought you not to have one? Yes. What will one cost? About \$300. Is that all? Yes. Well, send for one, and I will pay for it! Thank you." That's all that was said. The order for a clock, directed to London, was mailed this morning. The genrous doner is Wilson McCrew.

frish Temperance. The spirits manufactured in Ireland, and entered for home consumption in the year ending 5th April, were 1847, 7,392,365 gallons; in the year ending 5th April 1848, 6,416,145; decrease. ting up usuary law suits. 977,146 gallons. The duty received in 1847 was £985,648 13s. 4d., and in 1848, £855,362 13s. 4d., decrease, £130,286.

It is rumored that the Bremen line of steamers is to be filled up with two more, to ply to Havre,—N. Y. Eve. Post.

Editorial Correspond CINCINNATI, Oct. 15, 1848. The rude savage when he came out from the depths of the forest, looked upon the Ohio, and gave it the name which signifies the beautiful river; the polished Frenchman came from among he refinements of Paris, and gazing upon the stream with equal admiration, gave it a name expressing the same idea-La Belle Riviere .-The two extremes of society united in admiring its beauty, and we believe there is not one between these two extremes who will refuse to agree week, the Prisoner's Friend. One of these in- with them in their judgment. It winds among stances we copy, feeling assured that our read- its beautiful hills, as if, like the stream in the

> the glorious regions through which it passes. At this season of the year, the scenery of the Ohio is particularly beautiful. The leaves, when about to depart, have assumed the most beautiful colors; as the sun surrounds himself with the most brilliant hues at his setting. As we stood upon the deck of the steam-boat, the beautiful hills seemed to be under the influence of nchantment. Longfellow represents the trees n Indian Summer as clothed in "robes of russet and scarlet, and yellow;" but this does not do ustice to the gorgeous variety of colors in our western forests. As we looked upon the foliage, t seemed as if not one beautiful color were absent. Above the water were the hills clothed with the brightest of hues, and below, were the colors softened in tone. The spirit of beauty seemed to have concentrated itself in every spot we passed. - It was as if our atmosphere had been displaced by some of the air in which angels revel. As the sun disappeared, we looked back at the waves our boat left behind. On one side of each wave, the mild tints of the sky were reflected, and the other shone like burnished steel. The poet could scarcely imagine any. thing more glorious around the throne of the Fairy Queen. Our feelings were so purified by the loveliness around us, that to harbor the thought of crime seemed to us impossible.

"It was like an eve in a sinless world." After the sun had ceased to look upon us with is "eve of love, through the golden vapors around him." the moon began to rise from her bed of glory in the East. The lower part of her disk was deep red, while the upper portion as it emerged from the almost invisible mist, assumed a brighter appearance. Between us and the moon was a long path of splendor. This, by degrees contracted and seemed to be laboring to form another moon. We seemed to be witness ing the condensation of nebulous matter into a solid mass. The work of creation was going on before our eyes. The luminous matter would contract till it had almost formed a moon; then the particles would fly off from each other with the capriciousness of little fairies, or like lovers coquetting with each other on the eve of mar rage. At last, the particles were permanenlly

united, and we saw another moon. There seems to be no hope that Cincinnati vill ever be "finished." Several of the finest streets are filled up with piles of bricks and other uilding materials. The great hotel has made considerable progress. The time is not very dis. tant when almost the whole of the space now oecupied by this city will be filled with business houses, and the dwelling houses will be crowded out to the hills. But no respectable house will be sorry for the change. The hills around Cincinnati were made for people to live on. It is ans have not discovered this. From some of these hills are some of the finest views in all the West. How any one that has the power of lo comotion can stay in the city, when a little musular exertion would take him to scenes so beau tiful, is inconceivable.

Amidst all the excitement produced by the ate election, and the anxiety to learn the result, Madame Ablamowicz has given a concert which was well attended. She is appreciated here. We did not reach the city in time for the public concert, but we have had the pleasure of hearing her sing at a private party. To our taste, she is far superior to Madame Bishop. She has a soul which gushes forth in her songs. You are not called upon to admire, so much as to feel. Her songs seem to gush from her heart,

"As drops from the clouds of summer,

Those rich deep tones which Madame Bishor could never reach, sink to the depths of you heart. In addition, Madame Ablamowiscz is a lady-a dutiful wife and mother, respected by all who have had the pleasure of becoming acquainted with her. We hope she may be indu. the minutest particulars, deserves the most ced to visit Louisville. N. B.

Importation of Books from France and

Many a laborious teacher and clergyman i the West would like to get hold of the last edi tion of a Greek or Latin classic, or the new work of some German scholar, on the subject which he is studying with all his powers, and would gladly spare the price out of-perhaps a scanty salary, if he knew how to get at it. To the result of some experience, order them through Rudolph Garrigue, Astor House, New York, and direct him to send them by mail. Any French or German book can be had in paper overs, and the postage (171% cents per pound s generally less than half what it would cost to get it in any other way. We have lately had ommissions executed by Mr. Garrigue, much to our satisfaction, and for intelligence, dispatch and cheapness, recommend him most cordially He will also furnish catalogues, and any biblio graphical knowledge required, before making an order. To classical teachers and scholars in the West, who would like to have the latest disoveries of modern scholars on the Greek clasics, we would recommend particularly the Bibotheca Graeca of Jacobs and Rost, as best adapted to their wants. It is cheap, executed by the est scholars in Germany, and already includes nost of the leading authors.

The Oratorio.

Next Tuesday evening will form an era in he musical history of Louisville, as then, for the first time, will an Oratorio be performed in our city. Let all the lovers of music partake of the rich entertainment which will be presented.

Madame Ablamawiscz.

We are pleased to learn that the friends of this ady in Louisville have determined to give her a complimentary benefit. Most heartily do we hope that the compliment may be a benefit in-

Madame A's. superior powers as a singer are dently expected that, through the exertions of her friends, as well as of the amateurs and lovers of ber of pages. music generally, the house will be filled to overflowing.

Lynching.
A lawyer of St. Charles, Kane Co., Illinois named A. Van Wormer, was recently tarred and feathered and then ordered to leave the village, by a gang of persons who charged him with get

Darcy McGee in Philadelphft. We learn from the Spirit of the Times that Thomas Darcy McGee, one of the Irish patriNOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

The Panegurious of Isocrates, with notes by C. C. FELTON, M. A .- pp. xvii-124; 12 mo.-The Agamemnon of Acscibylus, with notes by the same-pp. 9-199; 12 mo.

We are indebted to Prof. Felton, through our eemed friend Prof. Mills of Wabash University, for copies of the above editions. They are inted with the usual accuracy and elegance of the Cambridge University press; and are provided with suitable introductions, containing an account of the life and genius of the writers, and an ample and excellent body of notes; the former consisting of 62, and the latter of 129

The Panegyric is interesting, not only as pecimen of the elegant, ornate and highly polshed in style, but contains, from the nature of the subject, a pretty full review of Greek history, with the comments of the renowned author, one of the purest patriots as well as most elegant writers that ever lived. The text followed is that of J. H. Bierni, in the Bibliotheca Graeca, the latest and best. The Agamemnon is well known as one of the sublimest pro ductions of the father of tragedy. The open ing scene is one of the most striking in the ancient or modern drama. The text is that of Klausen, the latest editor, whose edition also be longs to the admirable series of the Bibliotheca Graeca. The difficulties of Aescihylus are not few, partly arising from the corrupt state of the text, and partly from the obscurity which is so near akin to sublimity in poetry; and some of them still bid defiance to all the wonderful resources of modern Greek scholarship. The story of the Oxford student who was immediately pronounced an excellent Greek scholar because he declared that a certain chorus of Aescibylus, which had been assigned him to in terpret, had no meaning, is a case in point .-The student will find none of these passages quietly shirked, or slurred over by a Latin version, which reminds one of Mr. Sneer's exclamation-"I think the interpreter is the harder to be understood of the two." All the resources of learning, labor and genius are fairly brought to bear upon them, all the learned notes of Butlerus, Wallanerus, Stanleius, etc., are rendered out of crabbed Latin and polysyllabic Hoch-Deutsche into clear, concise and elegant English, to the unspeakable relief of the ingenuus puer. and when all is in vain, he has at least the great consolation of knowing he is as wise as his betters. A contemplation of the difference between these notes and the Serbonian bog of Dr. Butlers' eight enormous volumes for example. brings forcibly to our minds the immortal lines on the Highland roads, which, mutatis mutands, may be very appropriately addressed to the students of this edition of the Agamemnon:

"Had you seen these roads before they were made, You would hold up both hands and bless General Wade.

But the Professor is not only a learned and acute scholar, and ingenious expounder of dubious meanings, but a genial and accomplished scholar, a man of fine genius and the most cultivated taste. Hence his notes have an aesthetical value of no small importance. Thus, a pas sage of Isocrates is beautifully illustrated by parallel, one from Milton, another by a splenscription of the lighting of the signal fires in the Agamemnon, by appropriate quotations from Walter Scott and Milman, and, if we remember rightly, some of his most edifying comments on the clouds of Aristophanes are drawn from Mr. Wackford Squeers and the unique economy of Dotheboys Hall. Such notes are of great value to the class of students who make use of these and such books, for they exercise the taste and imagination, and convert the study of the classics from a heartless drudgery to a delight.

The claims of this work, which he calls "the great masterpiece of the Grecian Shakspeare are well stated in the following quotation from the introduction:- "The Agamemnon is doubtless one of the greatest of those 'Attic tragedies of stateliest and most regal argument. from which the genius of Milton drew some o its best inspirations. Its sublimity and pathos, its solemn and lofty morality, the sense of justice, and the reverence for divine things, expressed in language of overflowing grandeur throughout the lyrical passages, remind us of the poetry of the Hebrew prophets. The mas terly and terrible conception of the character of Clytemnestra, its consistent development not only in the general outlines, but down to careful study and critical analysis."

The Daguerreotype.

We have recently looked over some numb of this magazine with deep interest. The se lections are evidently made with great care .-Several of the articles which we have read re late to the present condition of Europe, and we have been equally surprised and gratified by the amount of valuable information which they contain. The articles of purely literary charany such among our readers, we would say as acter are of as high order as those of a political nature. In truth all the selections, as far as we have had an opportunity of judging, are admirably made. Taste evidently presides at the editorial table of the Daguerreotype, and that table is covered with the periodical literature, not only of England, but of continental Europe. What additional assurance can one desire of the excellence of the work?

The external appearance of the Daguerre type corresponds to its internal character, and it is a matter of wonder how such a magazine can be published twice a month at the extremely low price of three dollars per annum. The great expenditure can be justified only by a very large subscription list, and we sincerely hope that such a list may at once reward the exertions of the proprietors, and give permanent success to their undertaking.

The American Meview. We have received the October number of this

valuable periodical, but have, as yet, had time only to look at its articles in a very cursory manner. Its table of contents is, however, inviting, and the slight examination we have been able to give it, makes us anxious for a more intimate knowledge of its varied pages. It is embellished with a fine pertrait of the

Hon. Millard Filmore. W. J. Prescott is the Agent for this city.

Chambers' Miscellany.

We are indebted to the publishers for the 28th number of this excellent work. We almost egret the announcement that two more numbers will complete it, and that after their publiso well known to the public that the simple an- cation it will be furnished only in sets of ten become possible by supernatural interference nouncement of her name will be sufficient to en- volumes. It has served to make pleasant so that the Almighty has no attribute that can take charm of her conversation, the many excellent be at a loss to find a substitute for its periodical sible to be temperate and to pursue this subject Montreal, on the line of the Atlantic and St. and amiable qualities of her character as a lady visits. We commend it most heartily to the throughout the various considerations of policy. Lawrence Railroad, is 110 feet long, elevated 30 have made warm friends of all those who have public, as a work combining as much that is unof morals, of history, natural and c'vil. We feet above the water and cost \$110,000. the happiness to know her. It is therefore confi- exceptionable, in the way of instruction and must be contented to hope they will force their amusement, as is to be found in any equal num- way into every one's mind. The spirit of the

> The whole Number of Vetoca The Veto power, says the Virginia Recorde has been exercised twenty-five times since the formation of the Government: By George Washington,

James Madison, -James Monroe, -Audrew Jackson, John Tyler, James K. Polk,

Total number of vetoes, The whole number of acts passed and apots upon whose head the British Government proved since the origin of the Government, had set a large price, has arrived in Philadel- is about 7,000, which will make 280 acts to one

s that we have both the State and Ter ritory of Wisconsin. This arises from the failure of the bill organising the Territory of Minesots That portion of Minesota lying east of the Mis ssippi must therefore take shelter under the ok territorial laws, and there remain until that Ter-

ritory be regularly organised.

This view of the matter-and it is now generilly conceded to be the correct one-was taken by a meeting held at St. Paul's on the 6th ult .-The substance of the resolutions adopted by that meeting, is thus given by the Madison Argus:-"That by the admission of this State into the Union, the Territorial Government of Wisconsin has not been abolished; that the laws of Wisconsin were still in force in the said Territory; that the officers necessary to carry out those laws whose terms have not expired, were still in office; that the United States having once extended a Government over them could not right fully withdraw its protection; that they have right to be represented in Congress; that Hon. John H. Tweedy be respectfully requested to resign his seat as a Delegate; and that Hon. John Catlin, as acting Governor, be requested to issue a proclamation for a special election to elect Delegate of their choice.'

At a meeting held for that purpose at the Cour House, in Stiflwater, St. Croix Co., on the 26th of August, H. H. Sibley was chosen a Delegate to represent the interests of the Territory at Washington, and a memorial to Congress on the subject of the organization of the Territory,

Growth of the Income of Cheap Postage The late Post Office returns of Great Britain state the increase of the revenue derived from cheap postage in the following manner.

The general penny postage came into operaion on the 10th of January, 1840. The gross revenue of the Post-office for the year ending the 5th of January, 1840, (the highest year of any) was £2,390,763; its nett revenue, £1,633,764 .-The same items for the following year were £1,359,466, and £500,789; so that the gross revenue fell nearly one-half, and the nett revenue more than two-thirds. The same items for the year ending on the 5th of January last were £2,181,016, and £984,996; so that the gross revenue of 1839-40 has been overtaken within about a 23d part-a half-penny in every shilling-of its highest former amount.

The nett income has doubled since 1841, bu it is still only about 12s. in the pound of the nett ncome of 1839-40. This last circumstance is a consequence of the increased annual "cost of management;" which, with the immense increase of public accommodation, has risen from £756,999 in the year 1839-40, to £1,633,764 in the year ending on the 5th of January last. The gain of time of this number of railroad travel letters conveyed have increased from about a ers over an equal number by stage coach would million and a half in 1839-40, to six millions and a half in 1847-8. The money-orders have increased from £40,763, for a total sum of £67,411, in 1839-40, to £881,552, for a total a palpable statistical fact, and it shows a production sum of £1,782,605, in 1847-8.

Mississippi Conference meets at Vicksburg. Dec. 13. Bishop Paine presides. East Texas Conference meets at Henderson

Texas, Dec. 13, Bishop Andrew presides. tanburgh, S. C., December 20, Bishop Capers in commencing this article, as illustrating with

Louisiana Conference meets at Baton Rouge, was this, viz: the saving, by the people of large Dec. 27, Bishop Paine presides.

Texas Conference meets at La Grange, Texas, Jan. 3, Bishop Andrew presides. Georgia Conference meets at Augusta, Jan.

10, Bishop Capers presides. Alabama Conference meets at Greensboro' Ala., Jan. 17, Bishop Paine presides.

Florida Conference meets at Albany, Ga. Jan. 31, Bishop Capers presides. N. B. The foregoing is according to the

changes made by the Bishops at their late meeting in Louisville.

Jefferson on Slavery. The opinion which follows, if it had been

written by a northern man, all slave-holders would have called him an incendiary and fanatic; but it is the sentiment of one whose political opinions we have been proud to adopt and has not unfrequently been questioned by the acknowledge. It is the matured and deliberate opinion of THOMAS JEFFERSON. "There must doubtless be an unhappy influ-

ence on the manners of our people produced by the existence of slavery among us. The whole commerce between master and slave, is a perpetual exercise of the most boisterous passions, the most unremitting despotism on the one part, and degrading submission on the other .-Our children see this, and learn to imitate it, The distance from the English grazing fields to for man is an imitative animal. From his cradle the market is trifling compared with the long to his grave, he is learning to do what he sees and wearisotne route over which the Western others do. If a parent could find no motive drovers come to Philadelphia, New York, &c. either in his philanthropy or his self-love, in The loss of flesh, and the consumption of feet restraining the intemperance of passion towards in consequence of the lack of railroad converhis slave, it should always be a sufficient one ance is, of course, vastly greater here than a that his child is present. But generally it is could be in England. Consequently railroad fanot sufficient. The parent storms-the child cilities are worth so much the more to the Amelooks on, catches the lineaments of wrath-puts | can than to the English grazier. on the same airs in the circle of smaller slaves; But even when we have railroad communication gives loose to the worst of passions-and thus tion, we believe it is not customary for drovers nursed and educated, and daily exercised in tyr- to avail themselves of it for the conveyance of anny, cannot but be stamped by it with odious cattle. They must remember that cattle drive peculiarities. The man must be a prodigy who six, seven, or eight hundred miles must less can retain his morals, undepraved by such cir- much of their weight and value, and cost a large sumstances. And with what execration should sum for feed by the way, and to fit them to the statesman be branded, who, permitting one- butchering. Whether they decline employing half of the citizens thus to trample on the rights | the railroad from motives of economy, and if so, of the other, transforms those into despots, and whether that is not a mistaken economy, may these into enemies; destroys the morals of the one perhaps be better determined in the light of the part, and the love of country of the other .- English statistics the subject to which we have For if a slave can have any country in this referred above. world, it must be any other in preference to that in which he was born to live and labor for anoth. The London Emigrant says: We have just had er-in which he must lock up the faculties of his the pleasure of drinking a goblet of water, taken

dustry also is destroyed. For in a warm climate, vanic process, patented by Mr. Crosse. The no man will labor for himself who can make an- invention for emigrant ships and others for long other labor for him. This is so true, that of the voyages, will be invaluable. proprietors of slaves, a small portion indeed are ever seen to labor: And can the liberties of a nation be thought secure, when we have removed their only firm basis-a conviction on the mind of the people that these liberties are the gift Vieuxtemps is showing what can be done with of God. That they are not to be violated but cat-gut and horse-hair at Constantinople; and with His wrath! Indeed, I tremble formy coun- Knoop is "drawing a pleasant bow" at Phile try when I reflect that God is just: That His delphia. justice cannot sleep forever; that considering numbers, nature, and natural means only, a revolution of the wheel of fortune, an exchange of Hanover has greatly diminished the revenue situation, is among possible events; that it may \$554,158; in 1848, \$392,080. slave is rising from the dust. His condition mollifying-the way, I hope, preparing, under the

Indemnity to Martinian The French Government having fixed the in-

auspices of Heaven, for a total emancipation."

demnity to the French West India colonists, in Joseph. consequence of the abolition of slavery, at nine- Vancouver's Island has been er is about 10 ty millions of france, (£3,600,000,) the com-mittee of the National Assembly, to whom the British Government. One of the reasons subject was referred, has increased it to one given for this by Lord Grey is, in order to prehundred and twenty millions nine hundred thou- vent the Island from becoming peopled by square sand france, (£4,860,000,) of which two-thirds is to be paid in cash, and the remainder in goverament stock. The Minister of Finance warmly opposed the amount, as well as the mode of
payment recommended by the committee.

bring it under the power of the latter
government it appears has reserved the right of
taking back the Island, after a lapse of 11 years,
for a reasonable compensation.

| From the Charleston M Advantages of Hailrand

We have as yet hardly begun to appreciate the manifold forms in which railroad facilities contribute to individual and public advantage The increased comfort, rapidity, and cheapness of the modern railroad will readily occur to every one; but there are very many collaters benefits which we are not so much impressed with, except as reflection and experience bring them within our view. Among these benefits we may, no doubt

reckon a great saving of health to person obliged to travel considerably. The exposurto all changes of weather during the long and dreary stage rides of the olden time, was extremely formidable; often, to the most robust. and to the feeble and sickly it was almost containly followed by serious illness, and a tedious confinement to the bed of disease. But the luxurious car, furnished with solft-cushioned seats and comfortable fires within, and protect. ed as effectually as our parlors at home, from the storm and cold without, affords to the travel er, however delicate and weakly, all that he could enjoy at home of safety from exposure while the easy and rapid movement of the car permits him to doze or read, or converse, and thus to pass the time pleasantly, till he reacher the journey's end unconscious of weariness or

Is there any reason to doubt that one effect of this great improvement in traveling is a vast saving of health and strength? It is also a fact demonstrable by figures, that

there is a great saving of human life resulting from the substitution of railways from old fashioned roads, contrary to the expectations of most persons, when railroads were first introduced; it is shown by accurate statistics of casualties in traveling, that fatal accidents were much more numerous under the old stage coach system than now by railway, and this notwith. standing the vast increase of travelers. In Facgland, and if we mistake not, in Massachusette all accidents affecting life or limb on railroads have been regularly reported, and these returns evince clearly the superior safety of this sv.

The immense economy of time effected by railroad communication is another consideration of prime importance in a business view, for in the business world time is money. If we should make the low estimate that the business of a country requires a daily average of 100 hm travelers in connection with it, and supposing that the railroad gives a saving of time of only half over the old mode, it would follow that the be nearly a hundred years daily, or three hundred and fifty years per annum. This, as any reflecting person can see, is not mere fancy, but gious advantage in favor of a business commu nity with railroad facilities over one destitute of them. When we think of the immense consumption of time which attended the pursuit of business under the old, slow system, we rather wonder how men of extended connexions in trade could possibly accumulate property.

special force the great convenience of railroads. cities, in receiving their provisions from distanparts of the country, in a much more perfect condition and without the usual loss attendant

upon the old modes of getting them to market. That excellent work, the American Railroad Journal, has called attention to some interesting English Railroad statistics, in a British periodical. It is there stated that the saving an the cattle, sheep and swine, in 1846, by transporting them on railways, instead of driving them as formerly, was 41,800 pounds! and that the feed saved by the same change was 43,800. 000 pounds!! which alone would sustain a popu-

lation of over 60,000 people. These interesting and surprising facts, appear to be well authenticated, and they are worthy of thoughtful consideration in this country. I farming interest whether railroads were ult. mately of much advantage to them, although when they have farms to dispose of they are sure to mention the fact if a railroad passes through

or near them, and to enlarge upon the fact as increasing the value of what they offer. The loss of driving live stock will be of course in proportion to the distance between the cattle markets and the regions where they were raise

Salt Water Freshened.

nature; contribute, as far as depends on his in- from the sea at Margate, as sparkling and aques dividual endeavors, to the enslavement of the ble as if drawn from the best pump in London; human race, or entail his own miserable condi- indeed, it was impossible to tell the difference. tion on the endless generations proceeding from The water had been previously distilled in the him. With the morals of the people, their in- usual way, and then treated by the simple gal-

Joseph Burke is on his farm near Batavia, Ole Bull is making fiddles in Paris; Sivori is in Pers.

It is said that the temperance movement if from intoxicating liquors. In 1839 it yielded

The Bridge across the Rechlieu River, net

The root of the yellow poplar, or American tulip tree, made into a strong decoction, applied outwardly and taken inwardly, is said to be a sure cure for the most venomous snake bite. The Michigan Railway has been opened to

Niles. There is left but 25 miles staging to St.

writer in the Edinburgh Philosophical Yes trees, interest of the Judges were Rev, and Peck, and Rev. H. W: Beecher. which are believed to be more than twelve hundred years old; two in the churchyard of Crowhurst in Surrey, of fourteen hundred and fifty years; one in Brayborn churchyard in Keut, is said to have attained the age of three thousand rears; and another at Hedsor, Bucks County, which is in full vigor, and measures twentyseven feet in diameter, appears to be upwards of three thousand two hundred years old.

A Heavy Gale on the Florida Coast.

An arrival at Savannah, on the 29th ult., is reported in the Republican, by which we learn that on the 25th, the whole coast of Florida was visited with a terrific gale. The mail carrier from St. Augustine to Picolata reports that the cale was very severe at the former place and did considerable injury. After the gale was over, they caught fish with cast nets in the streets. A small schooner from Key West, at anchor off the town was blown up against the wall of the Barracks. A steamboat and topsail schooner of the St. Augustine bar, went ashore south of St. Augustine.

Asylum for Catholic Widows.

An asylum is to be established in Philadelphi for Catholic widows. At a meeting lately-Right Rev. the Bishop of Philadelphia in the chair-it was resolved to call it "St. Ann's Widow's Association." The board of managers is composed of ladies and gentlemen, at the head of which is Bishop Kennick,

Telegraph.

Mr. O'Reilly, says the Journal of Commerce. has made arrangements with Mr. Bain, of England, who has recently exhibited his instrument a New York, for the use of his telegraph throughout the United States.

Mr. O'Reilley is now engaged in getting up another line, between New York and Boston. with the design of extending it to Halifax; and also contemplates a connection with his western lines by means of House's line to Philadelphia.

The Constituency of Ireland.

to 1839, the number of registered electors in Ireland was 124,248; in 1848, 85,000-showing a decrease in eleven years of 30,686.

The Cincinnati Commercial says: "Don" start, reader, when we tell you that an ice fac tory is about to be established in this city, but tite your finger and make sure that you are not dreaming-for it is even so. By a recent discovery of chemical combinations applied by machinery, a company in this city have determined to go into the manufactory of ice, and promise to furnish it at one dollar a ton! They can make pure chrystal ice in the warmest weather, and are now making successful experiments. If you doubt, wait awhile."

Value of the Sunflower.

Its oil hurns well, and it does very well to mix with linseed for some kinds of painting. Nineteen bushels of seed make twenty-three gallons of oil. It makes good guano when mixed with

We learn that in attempting to execute a man at Niagara, C. W., recently, as the drop fell, his head was severed from his body-the one flying nto the air and the other falling heavily on the earth-presenting a horrid spectacle, even at the finale of a capital execution.

Lamartine's Wish.

The "Bien Public," in reference to a paragraph in the "Siecle," in which the writer asks where M. de Lamartine was when, according to a deposition before the committee of investigation, the Provisional Government had accepted attempting to remove the red flag whilst the peowas at this moment that he made a reply which produced an effect even on the vociferators:-"My head, citizens! would to God you all had it on your shoulders.""

The Bible.

It is said that in 1804, according to the best estimate that can be obtained, there were in existence only about 4,000,000 copies of the Bible Now there are more than 30,000,000. In 1804. the Bible had been published in only 48 or 49 languages; in 1848, it existed in 136. In 1804 it was accessible in languages spoken by about 200,000,000 of men; in 1847 it existed in tongues spoken by 600,000,000. During the last year, 1,419,383 copies were issued by the British and Foreign Bible Societies alone-400,000 more than in any year before, except 1845.

Mr. Corcoran has completed his negotiation in England and France, and has written that he will return in the steamer of the 30th September. His arrangements are for the sale of \$3,750,000 of the new United States loan, and for borrowing \$2,000,000 more on the security of deposits of the stock. The purchasers are Messrs. Baring Brothers, Messrs. Overend, Gurney, & Co., Messrs. Dennistoun & Co., and as many others in London, and Messrs. Hottinguer of Paris. It is understood that these houses do not intend to retain much of this stock themselves, or to put it into market, but to transfer it to various other parties whom they represent, for permanent in-

Mr. Hecker, the German exile, who has received the hospitalities of the city of New York, the Tammany Hall Club, &c., was the leader of the band of Germans, Poles, and Frenchmen, which crossed the frontiers of France into the Grand Duchy of Baden, for the purpose of revolutionizing Germany, and estab-

A Treatise on Campanology, published in Norwich, England, states, according to an accurate calculation, that the number of combinations of definite sounds, that can be produced of two in a second, it would require to strike them 117,000,000,000 years. This gives an idea of the endless variety of tones that may be made from a few primary and the strike that at the rate from Mr. Wm. Marlatt, a passenger on board, that on the afternoon of Friday last, the steamer Piney Woods, Capt. Paytowine, on her passage from Springfield for the Ponchertrain Railroad, when she was about two and a half miles from land, was made from a few primary notes.

Louisville and Lexington Rond.

Prize Puer.

The premium of One Hundred and Fifty dol-A writer lournal, alluding to the longevity and size of lars, offered by Messrs. Oliver & Brothers for the Journal, alluding to the longevity and size of the Journal As the senson of the year is near at hand when Reports ought to be made by the Trustees of Common Schools, to the Commissioners of Schools in the Various countries of the Various countries of the Variou than eight name. Some presented. The Judges were Rev, Drs. Tying

Audubon the great ornithologist, is now residing at Harlem, near New York. His house is a perfect museum of natural history. We regret to learn from the New York Post, that his powerful mind exhibits symptoms of decay. His personal health is good.

Thanksgiring.

Governor Briggs has appointed Thursday, the 30th of November, for thanksgiving. In Pennsylvania, the 23d of November has been ap-

New York City Expenses. " The annual report of the Comptroller of New York, shows that the expenses of that city, for the current year, are \$2,709,452, equal to about \$1 08 on every \$100 of taxable property, being about 116 cents on the \$100 over the issessment of last year.

The last of three Thousand. A five dollar bill of the Fulton Bank passed through the hands of the New York Journal of commerce on the back of which was written as

This is the last of three thousand dollars left me by my mother at her death, on the 27th day of August, 1840. Would to God she had never left it to me, and that I had been learned to work, to have earned my living, I would not be

Gov. Bissell, of Connecticut, has quite recovered from his late severe illness.

The public debt of Ohio has been reduced near ly \$800,000 within the last two years.

The French Academy has proposed as the subject for the prize in poetry, to be awarded in 1849.

"The Death of the Archbishop of Paris," and for the prize in eloquence, to be awarded in 1850, "An Eulogium on Madame de Stael." Each of the prizes will be a medal worth 2,000 francs.

During the month of September there passed brough the Welland canal 330 vessels; of which 178 went down-120 bound to American and 58 to Canadian ports; and 152 up-103 to American and 44 to Canadian ports.

There are at this time 20 newspapers published in the State of Iowa.

A fashionable paper in London tells the young ladies to "damp the hair with water, and plait in three or four plaits every night. It will then take the waved form, though combed and brushed next morning."

Emigration to Chili. It is now proposed in Chili to appropriate pubic funds, say \$50,000, to be expended in inducing Europeans to emigrate, and come to settle Europe for that purpose.

Arrival of the Britannia NEW YORK, Oct. 17. The Royal Mail Steamer Britannia arrived today, having sailed on the 30th ult.

Germany. The Republicans at Baden under St. Ruve have made a successful outbreak and proclaimed a Insurrections have taken place at Cologne i consequence of the arrest of persons charged with revolutionary movements. The troops took possession of the main square and carried about thirty barricades and occupied the city gates. The city

was declared to be in a state of seige upon refusing the establishment of the Burgher-guard. Barricades were then removed without any engagemeet and order was restored. No further Irish disturbances have occurred. In London, money was easy and trade some what improving-Consols 857-8-sales of Cotton for the week reached 26,270 bales.

Spain, Denmark, &c.

Cabrera with a numerous band, had an engage ment with the Queen's troops near Labajd in Catalonia. The insurgents were routed and Cabre ra fled into the French provinces of Cincade. Reol and Toledo are proclaimed in a state of seige. The Danish Government has issued an of ple were shouting "La tete de Lamartine!" It ficial circler contradicting the report of its dispo sition to accept a modification of the armi

Louis Napoleon has taken his seat in the Assem bly and made a speech in which he avowed his adhesion to the Republic. Raspail has also been admitted. Eight socialists have been arrested, charged with conspiring against the life of Cavaignac. The excitement of the elections is fast subsiding, but great caution is still used. The military posts are all doubled, and the gerrisons are always held in readiness. Tarnquility will probably continue until the question of electing the President comes, then a crisis will ensue The Government will propose the election of the first President by the Assembly. Prussia.

Berlin has been greatly excited by the appointment of the new ministers, who are supposed to be reactionary or conservatives. Gen. Woungel had issued a proclamation, being alarmed at the apparent determination of the ultra Democrats to check there serious conflicts between the troops and the populace, and fraud, though yet, every thing was tranquil.

Commercial.

The conclusion of the civil war in this country appears as distant as ever. It is understood to be the determination of Gen. Paez to continue his patriotic efforts against the enemies of his country.

Coffee 5a5½c per lb; Indigo 6a6½ rs. per lb;

Cotton nominal 8c; Hides 4½ per lb; Ameridant on treally feel the pressure of the times. Yet Berlin has been greatly excited by the appoint

Corroy.-Cotton, fair and better qualities had decline

d: middling discriptions were unchanged.

LARD.—Lard opened very weak and dull, but finally recovered and closed at full prices.

TURPENTINE.—Tarpentine was very firm at last rates PLOUR.—Flour 32s33s 6d. GRAIN,-Red wheat 8a8s 4d; White 8s 4da8s 8d; corn

"The cholera is proceeding here in a frightful manner. Yesterday, between 100 and 110 bodies were carried to the cemetery. For several days manner. Yesterday, between 100 and 110 bodies were carried to the cemetery. For several days and Greeks. The deaths among them have been forty, fifty, and even as high assixty per day. Yesterday and the day before, it was the Turkish and Armenian quarters which suffered the most. There are also several Europeans dead, but there are no English among them. The whole of the family of M. Toselli, the Belgian Consul, have been attacked. Two of the daughters are dead, another has ed. Two of the daughters are dead, another has had a narrow escape, but is recovering, and Madiguet the bottles containing the sweet-meats, and, but for the timely appearance of the keeper, it is not known what pranks this huge beast would had a narrow escape, but is feeling a "Red Republic." He found that public opinion in Germany was not in favor of a republican form of government, and his band dreadful contagion. Among the Jews and Greeks dreadful contagion. was consequently summarily dispersed by the authorities of the country.

the dead bodies have, in many cases, been for 30 or 40 hours unburied. The English, French, Austrian, Sardinian, Spanish and Dutch Consuls have not quit their posts, though great numbers of the inhabitants have fled. At Larissa, Serres, and Bi-

STEAMBOAT PINEY WOODS SUNK .-- We learn enveloped in flames, owing to a strong head wind, The Directory of the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad have advertised for sealed proposals for work, and specified kinds of material sals for work, and specified kinds of material fer fourteen miles of the road. We trust that the great enterprise is now fairly commenced, the burning vessel; several others were also pick-the bur boats which came from shore to the assistance of the burning vessel; several others were also picked up who were drifting about on pieces of planks. Mr. Paul Delaroche, the eminent French painter, is now, it is said, on his way to this country.

Mr. Paul Delaroche, the eminent French painter, is now, it is said, on his way to this country.

Sullivan, who eloped from Newark, N. J., with Mary Euslin Richmond, plead guilty to the charge of seduction at Utica, and was sentenced to the State prison for two years.

The orphans of Girard College, Philadelphia, number about 200—having been increased lately nearly one half.

Dr. Elias W. Napicr, a wealthy gentleman of Jackson county, Tenn., died on the 17th uit., and by his will emancipated 28 slaves.

boats which came from shore to the assistance of the burning wees eliseveral others were also picked up who were drifting about on pieces of planks. Mr. Dunean, merchant of Springfield, was picked up who were drifting about on pieces of planks. Mr. Dunean, merchant of Springfield, was picked up who were drifting about on pieces of planks. Mr. Dunean, merchant of Springfield, was picked up who were drifting about on pieces of planks. Mr. Dunean, merchant of Springfield, was picked up who were drifting about on pieces of planks. Mr. Dunean, merchant of Springfield, was picked up who were drifting of the same are the local transfer of the same and the or tables prepared for the show. We think let on tables prepared for the show. We think let on tables prepared for the show. We think let on tables prepared for the show. We think let on tables prepared for the show. We think let on the strain and be a transfer and the probable that it is country, and are told that large packages of specimens have been received which are yet unopened, and which will increase the beauty of the collection. The Convention will open formally this morning. The Huffle and the probable that it is not the strain and the probable that it is not the strain and the probable that it is not the probable tha

As the season of the year is near at hand when

No. of district. No. months taught. lost of buition pe Whole number of dis-Amount State fund distributed the pre-ceding year.

All who are interested in the subject of Commo schools, will find the general law which regulates the whole subject, in the session acts for 1844-5 a copy of the bound volume containing the Law, will be found in the offices of all the Circuit and County courts, and in the hands of all Justices of the peace. Great trouble and much disappointment would be avoided by the careful perusal of

The Commissioners of Common Schools, in the various counties, are earnestly requested to com-municate with the undersigned, before the next meeting of the Legistature of the State. The progress of the cause in the several counties depends, in a very great degree, on their zeal and efficiency; and their suggestions, in regard to any part of the great interest committed to them, will be many of the counties no reports have been made, for several years in succession; and in some instances it is not certainly known, whether the persons formerly appointed, even consider them selves Commissioners. It will be my duty, how-ever unpleasant its performance may be, to supercede Commissioners, who do not discharge their duties, or send in their resignation.

The action of the last Legislature in regard to the school fund of the State, and the result of the election, opens before us a new and brighter prospect for the cause of General Education. If the next Legislature shall perfect the labors of the last, by re-establishing the existing school fund, on an honest and effective basis, and if it shall fairly carry out the wishes of the people, expressed at the August election, in regard to the School Tax, the Board of Education will be in a position, afte this year, to distribute, for the benefit of the children of the State, about one hundred and twenty | co. thousand dollars every year, instead of from six to ten thousand, as heretofore.

In regard to school books, I venture to remind ic, that parents and guardians have authoin that land. An agent has been dispatched to rity, by law, to select the books, which shall be in common schools, by their own children and wards; and to inform all who are interested in knowing the fact, that good, plain copies of the tin, 5th. New Testament, can be procured in most of the towns and villages of the State, at from six to ten cents a copy; the cheapest as well as the best of

My post-office address is Lexington. Many mis takes, and much delay, are caused by directing letters intended for me, to other post offices.
ROBT. J. BRECKENRIDGE. Superintendent of Public Instruction. Lexington, Oct. 4th, 1848.

From Venezuela.

The bark J. A. Jessurun, at this port from Curacoa, brings information that Gen. Paez had arrived there from St. Thomas, in the steamer Augusta. The following letter has just reached us from our correspondent at Porto Cabello:

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce. PUERTO CABELLO, Sept. 20th, 1848. I have to inform you that the squadron of the Constitutional or Paez party consisting of ten nue derived from the 2,607 children, \$7,811. vessels, left the vicinity of the Island of Mar- Cincin, Dispatch. garita on the 4th inst., and proceeded to Maracaibo, passing in view of Curacoa the 5th inst It is understood that they took on board some 400 or 500 men at or near Cumana, with which and the force at the Castle of Maracaibo, the Constitutionalists will probably commence active operations. By the most recent accounts, the city of Maracaibo still held out for Mona-

Gen. Paez reached the Island of Curacoa on the 5th inst. from St. Thomas, accompanied by several officers and other friends. His reception 120 horse power. The Delta of the Rhone conwas most cordial at that Island, the authorities sists of about 450,000 acres, which is now and the principal inhabitants vieing with each other in their attention and manifestations of respect and consideration.

The Monegas fleet is expected down here from the east, momently, and will proceed immediately off Maracaibo to establish or enforce

OF COMMONS.—At the time, says the Leicester Chronicle, that Mr. Richard Harris took the usual oath, and Mr. John Ellis made the affirmation, Lord Howard, M. P. for Horsham, went

would have been excluded on account of their religious opinions.

is not known what pranks this huge beast would have committed before daylight. GAS FOR ONE!-Mr. Thomas Waugh, of Berry Edge, publican, has a gasometer all to him-self. It has usually been concluded that a man must dispense with the luxury of gas, unless his lot be cast in a good sized town; but Mr. Waugh, thanks to an ingenious pitman of Garesfield col-liery, has gas works of his own, which only cost him about £25; and he can boast of having a more brilliant light than the folks of New-

A few days since a butcher, at Preston, slaughtered a fat cow, and found in her paunch a pair of buckles, a halfpenny, a clock pinion, two nailes, a batton, and several other metal discovered to be on fire on her starboard side under her boiler deck. She was in a few minutes articles, which seemed in no wise to have injur-

On Monday, the 2d, inst., the London west end bankers commenced closing business at 4 o'clock, P. M.

The Exiles.

There is at this moment a crowd of illustrious exiles in London, instances of the reverses of fortune more striking than the ex-Royalties whom Candide encountered at the Carnival of Venice. A French paper thus sums them up:

Louis Phillippe.
The Duke and Duchess of Nemours—the latter born heiress of Saxe-Cobourg, Cohary, and ousin-German of the Queen.

The Prince and Princess of Joinville. Guizot, who is guest of the Society for the dvancement of Science, at Swansea, Wales. Duchatel, guest of Sir Robert Peel. Flahaut, ancient Ambassador to Vienna. Klinedworth, chief Editor of the Guizot-

Metternichien journal, the Spectateur de Londres, and secret agent of Louis Phillippe, whose letters relative to M. Mole, the Revue Retrospective has been publishing. Montemolin, absolutist pretender to the

Crown of Spain. Don Francisco, brother to the last named, and his wife, the Archduchess of Austria. Don Miguel, absolutist pretender to the Crown of Portugal.

Louis Napoleon. The Duke of Bordeaux and his wife, Archduchess of Austria, who are supposed to be concealed in London.

The Prince Metternich.

The Count de Colorath, Minister of State Austria. t The Baron Hagel, private Secretary of Meternich, on whom the Tory University of Oxford has bestowed the degree of Doctor, a degree awarded to Blucher, Prince Albert, &c.

Yarke, Counsellor of the Court of Austria, author of articles in the Times, Chronicle, &c. Louis Blane and Caussidiere, who strangely enough close a list commenced with the name of Louis Philippe .- Albany Atlas.

Arrival of the British W. I. Steamer-- Latest from Havana and the British West India I

The British Royal mail steamer Forth, Capt Sturdee, arrived at Ship Island Harbor on Tuesday evening last, and was boarded by the auxiliary steamer Bolivar, who brought her passen gers and mails to Proctor's Landing. They arrived in the city yesterday. The Forth left Southampton on the 2d ult., and arived at Havana on the 28th, which port she left on the same day. The papers received by her up to the day of her sailing, are entirely divested of gressional term. any news of importance. The storm, which by yesterday's mail we notice had been severely felt on the Florida coast, did some damage on the Northeast end of the Island. From a passonger on the Forth, who left Jamaica on the true to the letter, we believe at least to be found-22d, we learn that Santa Anna was still in ed on fact. It is said that Louis Blanc fled so gratefully received, and maturely considered. In Kingston, but that he had put forth a statement hastily from Paris that he had no change of lin- at 22c. Considerable sales of summer mould and pressed that he intended to leave for Carthagena. By those best informed upon matters concerning Bank of France for his frais de route. In such a that wily individual, the report was considered merely as a ruse, circulated to mask his intentions of returning again to Mexico. That this is what he proposes to do, is partly confirmed by the fact that he had dispatched to Vera Cruz his private Secretary and intended son-in-law, could find nobody to change them, and lament-Don Francisco Arrillaga, who came passenger vote of the people, upon the question of a general on the Forth, and is now on his way to that l'ax for Common School purposes, at the late city. Arrillaga, it will be remembered laft Vera Cruz on the steamer Severn, on the 18th of August last, and proceeded directly to Jamaica, where he ever since has been in intimate Frenchman in February and March I would communication with his patron Santa Anna .-The extent of their plans of course can only be But you are now an exile and a wanderer, seeksurmised, but it is supposed that he will attempt ing hospitality in England, and under such cirto unite with General Paredes, should be carry cumstances you must negmit me to arrange matinto effect the plan of again returning to Mexi-

There was no material change in the Havana markets. The stock of Lard was reduced to markets. The stock of Lard was reduced to don." This was considerate, was humane, about 2500 kegs, but under the anticipation of was gentlemanly, and we trust the majority of further arrivals, prices evinced but little improvement. Sales of kegs were reported at 1516 a 16c., and barrels at 14a1434c .- N. O. Bulle-

Catholic Free Schools in Cincidnati.

We find the following statistics in an article n the Catholic Telegraph, upon the Catholic Free Schools of this city: The number of children attending these schools is 2,607. The scholars are distributed in the following order; St. Peter's (Cathedral.) 202: Holy Trinity, 800; St. Mary's, 650; St. John's 500; St. Joseph's, 210; St. Michael's, 70; St. Philomena, 116; St. Xavier, 480; Christ Church, 80. This number, it thinks, swelled to upward of 3,000 by the children attending the free schools attached to the orphan asylum and the convents. It also mentions that there are free schools attach-Newport, which are attended by nearly 300 pupils. The first class of free schools named, ap-

ed to the Catholic churches in Covington and pear to be not entirely free. Each pupil pays

Rice Culture In France.

This cultivation has been recently introduced on the Delta of the Rhone. It began in 1844 less "-- Cin. Com. and '45, with one or two acres under the care of a single gardener. In 1847 there were 1250 acres cultivated, employing 600 laborers and producing 10,000 metric quintals of rice. In gas, but could not by possibility, resist the reinforcements which would arrive by the Paez ploying 1500 laborers, and bidding fair to produce 20,000 metric quintals. The irrigation was at first effected by a single pump moved by a horse. It is now effected by steam engines of nearly waste, being grazed over by a few cattle and wild horses. At least 250,000, by the culti-vation of rice might be reclaimed and be made to yield subsistance for 1,250,000 persons. A plan has been submitted to the National Asmediately off Maracaibo to establish or enforce the blockade of that port! On their appearance from the Mediterranean and made available for there, an action must ensue as a matter of this cultivation, by the employment of 5,000

Cotton nominal Sc; Hides 472 per bri.

The American schooner Mary Ellen still lent. Our Register of Chancery has been dismissed, his deficiencies amounting to several thousand pounds! The Auditor General of Prisons' Accounts, has decamped, leaving some thousands unaccounted for! The Agent of the Planters' unaccounted for! The Agent of the Planters' Bank has also decamped—fourteen thousand un-accounted for! Our Receiver General died, and on counting his cash and examining his accounts, over ten thousand pounds have been found deficient! The Planters' Bank has failed, with liabilities of over £30,000, and no immediately avail-THE CHOLERA—Letters from Salonica contain fearful descriptions of the ravages of this terrible scourge. We make an extract, dated August in the contain fearful descriptions of the ravages of the second of the contain fearful descriptions of the ravages of this terrible scourge. We make an extract, dated August in though a similar ceremony. There were thus able assets! The Colonial Bank, it is presumed, will shortly wind up, having already lost over £30,000, according to its own official statement! Our Island Treasury is empty—the present Recorded to the contain through a similar ceremony. There were thus able assets! The Colonial Bank, it is presumed, will shortly wind up, having already lost over £30,000, and no immediately available assets! The Colonial Bank, it is presumed, will shortly wind up, having already lost over £30,000, according to its own official statement! ceiver General having advertised to that effect! Our merchants (so called in remembrance of past days,) do not now sell a cargo unless for cash, be-cause if they do, they cannot remit. The Americans will not send us cargoes, unless the cash accompanies the order. So that you see we have neither cash nor credit to work upon."

Business.-The business season of our city promises to open briskly, and with prospects in the highest degree favorable. The crops of every aind in the interior are in a flourishing condition, kind in the interior are in a flourishing condition, although the cotton crop will not be as large as was expected. The sugar crop is abundant, and grain of all kinds as plentiful as need be. There is every appearance that cotton will bear a fair remunerating price, and the scarcity of the harvest in England and Ireland will no doubt cause considerable shipments of wheat and corn from this port. The important trade, too, which has been gradually increasing under the operation of the warehousing law, for the last two years, will go warehousing law, for the last two years, will go on improving until our city shall take its proper position as an importing town. Every thing looks fair—and the word is go ahead! N. O. Crescent, 5th.

COL. WASHINGTON'S EXPEDITION TO CALIFOR-NIA. —A friend has obligingly placed in our hands a letter from a gallant officer of Col. Washington's command, now en route for California. From it we learn that the command has proceeded four hundred and twenty miles with a train of one hundred and fifty wagons, heavily loaded, in the space of twenty-one days, and was then encamped near however, he has been cut off from among the living. Maperne in the State of Durango. The whole command was in excellent condition and expected to be in Chihuahua in ten or twelve days. They had been treated with great kindness and courtesy by the Mexicans, who furnished them with liberal progress of this disease was very rapid, and the suffer progress of this disease was very rapid, and the suffer supplies of everything they wanted. The officer to whose letter we are indebted for this information, is accompanied by his wife, a lady of our city, who is also much pleased with the expediion.-N. O. Delta, 5th.

Nineteen Missionaries (eight under the Baptist Union, and eleven under the American Board) sailed from Boston on Monday. Thirteen have also sailed from New York this week, under the direction of the Foreign Evangelical Societies of the Presbyterian and Baptist Boards. The great majority of them have sailed for India. These majority of them have sailed for India. These messengers of the Cross carry with them the true spirit of Civilization and an enlighted Christianity. They are Branches of a great system of good which does infinite honor to those instrumental in this great work of moral regeneration.

N. Y. Express, 12th.

The schooner Creole, from New Orleans for isal, was recently wrecked and all on board supposed to be lost. She had a cargo of 1003 barrels on the corner of Market and Fifth streets. The friends of flour, and sundry packages of merchandize.

Arrest of a Mail-Contractor for Mail Mob-

The following is from the Columbus (Miss.) Whig of the 12th inst. The Jack Curry here neutioned was a mail-contractor upon the line from which he purloined letters:

On last Tuesday evening week our postmas-ter and an agent of the Post Office Department set a trap in which to try the honesty of one of the stage contractors between this city and Pickensville which proved to be the detection the mail robber. For some time past the East-ern mail has been purloined, so that it was unsafe to send money off in it. No one in this community could have been made believe on this se Wednesday morning, prior to the arrest and large. onfession of Jack Curry, that he was the guilty person, but it proved to be an indisputable fact, as the package of letters started out on the evening before was found in his trunk.

Sale of United States Vessels. The vessels belonging to the government, set Gosport navy vard, sold as follows:

Gittings, of Baltimore, \$5,350.
The brig Ætna, by John Hipkins, of Norfolk,

Schooner Mahonese, by John Lash, of Portsnouth, for \$1,850. Schooner Tampico, by Rowland & Brothers, Norfolk, for \$1,000. Schooner Bonito, by Williams, Staples and Williams, of Norfolk, for \$1,250. Steamer Spitfire, by E. J. Higgins & Brother,

The attendance was large and the bidding Gen. Kearney, it is confidently expected, will

of Norfolk, for \$5,110.

ecover from his late severe illness. The New York Herald speaks of "a Mr. hoate of Massachusetts." We believe there was a Mr. Pitt, once in England, who used to speak cleverly for a young man.

Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, Speaker of the House of Representatives, states that he shall retire from public life at the close of his Con-

Louis Blanc. There is a story current in the clubs of Lonon for the last week or ten days, which, if not en, and was provided only with notes of the light he was when he took shipping at Ostend for Dover, and in the passage across having made acquaintance with a Conservative gentle man, he told his tale-exhibited a roll of 1,000f. notes of the Bank of France, stating that he of the "embarras" in which he was thus placed.
If that be all," said the worthy Conservative give yourself no trouble about it. Nobody can iffer more essentially from your opinions, political and social, than I do: and if I were a for the different numbers per dozen. we combatted your principles to the death. cumstances you must permit me to arrange matters with the steward, and with the railroad, and ou shall repay me when I procure for you the change of one of your billets de banque, in Lon- Prunes are worth from 20 to 29c; Figs 124a13c; Dates our brethren of the press will pursue as humane and considerate a line of conduct in dealing will not materially affect prices. Sales during the first of with political exiles, whether monarchical or the week of 2,300 bbls, delivered below the falls, at \$3 95 democratic .- London Morning Herald

Power's Greek slave, in charge of Minor Kellogg, arrived here on Saturday night. It is to be exhibited at the Apollo, at the close of the concert of the Kneass troupe.-Cin. Com.

Fishy, but True.

A shark, about six feet long, caught a short A sale of bright Oats in sacks from store of 25c; sales of me since in Buzzard's Bay, on being opened, was found to contain a puffing pig (not of the human species,) and 66 mendhaden, all whole, unmarked and unbroken by teeth .- Nantucket

Thomas Swan is elected President of the Ohio Railroad Company, in place of Louis McLane.

Gone Blind.

We notice that N. P. Willis has gone blind. In a letter, dated "New Bedford, Sept. 25," he announces, poor fellow, that he cannot see to read; he is obliged to employ a person to read new works to him, and he says the process is attended with "delays and hindrances number-

Free Soil in North Caroline

A meeting, composed of Democrats, has been held in Orange county, N. C., and the nominaion of Van Buren and Adams endorsed. They appointed 50 delegates to a convention to choose lectors .- Balt. Sun.

Counterfeit \$100 notes of the Exchange Bank ave made their appearance in Virginia .- Balt. Mr. James Bergen, of New York, recently ar-

rested by the British government, is released, and is on his way home. The recent troubles in France are driving many excellent mechanics to this country. We know of two firms of fashionable tailors, who

have left Paris, and are about to commence business in this city .- N. E. Eve. Post.

The improvement of this point of our river is going on finely. The company having ta-ken the work into their own hands, are vigorously prosecuting the work, and it will be but a few weeks more until boats will be able to pass through the 'lock.'-Vincennes Gazette.

Harris Smith, who made the attempt to get bank notes printed in New York, and was arrested in Rhode Island therefor, arrived in that city on Friday evening in custody. It is stated that he was taken there by the way of Boston, in consequence of a very determined effort on the part of Smith's friends in Rhode Island, to free him at all hazards. Smith was committed to await examination by order of the Mayor .-Boston Courier.

Burning of the Great Mormon Temple. We copy the following from the St. Louis New

The steamer Ohio Mail arrived this morning The steamer Ohio Mail arrived this morning from Galena, confirms the telegraphic report published yesterday morning relative to the burning of the Mormon Temple, at Nauvoo, but brings no further particulars. The Ohio Mail was lying at the opposite side of the river, and did not touch at Nauvoo afterwards. The fire broke out about halfpast three o'clock in the cupalo of the Temple, and the building burned about two hours, leaving nothing standing but the bare walls. There can be no doubt but that the fire was the work of an

In this city, on the morning of the 18th inst., RICHARD H. TILLERY, son of Mrs. C. A. Tillery, in the 17th year

This amiable and interesting youth was known to a large circle of acquaintances in this city, and was much esteemed for his many amiable and excellent qualities. Endowed by nature with a mind of more than ordinar ability, he had cultivated the native graces of his intel lect with a superior education, and he was earnestly de voted to the constant improvement of his mind by reading. He had remarkable energies, and could not have failed, had he been blessed with health, to occupy a high station in society. In the very formation of his career ngs of the victim were unusually severe. When helearned that clouds and darkness rested on the future of his life, he was staggered with the intelligence, for it is hard for the young, with their bright visions, their warm and ardent hopes, to surrender life. But this youth soon recovered from the blow, and calmly set about getting he house in order for the great change. He sought und found the consolations of Christianity, and yesterday morning he calmly and gently sank in the embrace o

f his age.

ceased friend when he drew the following picture: "Of gentle blood, his mother's worthy treasure,
Her lasting sorrow, and her vanished pleasure,
Adorned with features, virtues, wit and grace,
A large provision for so short a race.
More moderate gitts might have prolonged his date,
Too early fitted for a better state:
But, knowing heaven his home, to shun delay,
He leap'd o'er age, and took the shortest way." The funeral of Richard H. Tillery willtake place nording, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of his me

and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend.

COMMERCIAL.

REMARKS-The market during the week past has xcepting there being more duliness and less inquiry for ns than heretofore. The interruptions in transortation, together with unfavorable markets elsewhere nber of contracts for hogs for slaughtering in the eighboring counties at 21c gross, at which price holders eadily met buyers. It is estimated that there will be his season, as very many drovers, that have formerly ent their hogs elswhere, intend trying this market the coming season. The number of hogs to be slaughtered

BAGGING AND ROPE-Prices of these articles ar

firmly maintained, with a small advance on previous rates for light sales of orders on time. The sales of the week have been quite fair considering the restrictions t navigation. We enumerate the sales of the week as ollows: Sales Tursday of 348 pieces and 320 coils in lots at 15c and 7c on time, interest added; also up at auction on Wednesday, 11th inst., at the sales of 50 pieces and 50 coils at 114c and 64c, 6 months. interest added; 50 pieces and 45 coils at 15c and 6fe; and 90 pieces and 90 coils at 15c and 7c. On Friday we heard The brig Vesuvius was purchased by Lambert of sales of 39 pieces and 30 coils at 144 and 7c cash; 50 pieces bagging at 15c, 4 months: 150 pieces and 170 coils in lots at 15c and 7c, time, interest added; and 42 pieces and 43 coils of inferior at 14 and 62c. During Saturday we heard of sales of 115 pieces and 137 coils in lots at 15c and 7c on time, interest added; also sales of 150 coils ommon rope at 6fc; and 118 pieces at 14ja15c, and 53 coils at 7c. Sales Monday of light lots at 15 and 7c on orders for time; also a sale of 50 pieces bagging at 14le cash. Sales yesterday of 100 pieces and 100 coils at 141 and 67a7ic; 56 pieces and 50 coils at 11ic and 7c, terms equal to cash; also one or two very light orders filled at 5c and 7a7fc, according to terms. We heard of sales to-day of 75 pieces and 75 coils in lots at 15 and 7c; also sales of 50 pieces and 50 coils at 15 and 7c, and 50 coils rope at 7c, all on time. The receipts this week are 1,626 pieces and 1,319 coils. The shipments during the week mount to 1,430 pieces, and 2,215 coils. The stock of each now on hand amounts to 7,916 pieces and 6,691 coils. The New Orleans market of the 10th states the de

mand active, and we notice sales at 17c, and SaSic. COAL AND WOOD-The stocks of coal are much reduced, and retail sales are firm at 16c for Pittsburgh and 12c for Pomeroy. We heard of a sale yesterday of 5,000 bushels Pittsburgh, left in the cellars of a factory, at 9c. Sales of good Wood from wagons at prices

ranging from \$1 50 to \$3 per load. CORDAGE, &c .- We quote retail sales of Manil Cordage from the manufactory at 13c; sales of oiled and tarred Cordage, at 10c per lb. Sales of Baling Hemp Twine at 11a124c from stores; sacking Twine we quote

at 25a20c. CANDLES-We quote sperm nominalat 37a38cts; star andles from the manufactory in lots at 21c; from store. candles at 94a10c in lots: common mould 8c. COOPERAGE-The demand is light for the different

articles. We continue to quoe flour bbls at 26a30c; whis ky barrels 75a80c; slack hhds 90a81 12} each. CORN MEAL-We quote at the mills at \$1 25 per retail sales at 40a50c per bushel. COTTON, COTTON YARNS, &c-The cotton ket has remained quiet through the week, and the only

sale we hear of is a lot of 38 bales mixed Alabama at 48c. The receipts this week are 75 bales. We quote fair sales of batting at &c. Thestocks of Cotton Varns are reduced and the receipts are light. We quote sale at 54, 64 and 74c, FEATHERS--We quote from the country at 28c .-

Sales of 20,000 lbs, and 2,800 lbs from store at 30c; also

sales for shipment at 29a30c. FRUITS-The receipts are limited, and the demand outinues very small. We quote dried apples at 50a60c per bushel; dried peaches \$1 per bushel. Bunch raising we quote at \$1 90a2 25 per box, according to quality. 9a10c; S. S; Almonds 16 to 18c; Zante Currants 14a15c. FLOUR & GRAIN-The Flour market has continued unchanged throughout the week. The foreign news \$3 80; and 175 bbls at \$3 90. We continue to quote rom stores, in light lots, at \$3 90; retail sales at \$1a4 25-The receipts this week amount to 4026 bbis. Wheat con tinues in fair demand at 70c. We quote a sale of shelled Corn at 35c; sales of new Corn from wa-

mmon Oats from the country at 15a18c. Sales from tores at 20c. FISH .- We quote Mackerel at \$6 25a6 75 for No. 3, etail sales at \$7a7 25; No. 2 and 1 we quote at \$8 50a12 according to package. Salmon may be quoted at \$18a02

by the bbl, and \$27a\$29 by the tierce. GROCERIES-We remarked an increased firmness n the Grocery market, and some sales are making at etter rates than heretofore. We oubte sales of 70 hhds fair N. O. Sugar last Thursday and Friday at 13c; Saturday we heard of a sale of 30 hhds at 42c; and on Monday we heard of a sale of 30 hhds at 4 c. Yesterday we heard of sales of 41 hhds at 4 c; 11 hhds at 4 c; and 15 hhds at c. The above sales were in lots chiefly to go to Cincinnati. Sales to-day of 10 hhds at 43c; 12 hhds at 43c. Retail sales qy the bbl we quote at 5a54c. We quote loaf, clarified, and refined sugars at 74a10 for the differen numbers and qualities- Havana sugar in boxes we quote at 6a74c. Rio Coffee is quite firm, and we enumerate sales made through the week of 325 bags at 74a74c. We nuote retail sales at 7%, and oceasionally sales at Sc. We otice receipts of 162 bags. We quote Havana, St. Doningo, and Laguira coffee at 6jaSc; Java coffee 12a13c Plantation Molasses is firm at 27a2se. We quote sales of 300 bbls through the week at 27c; and 85 bbls at 28c; together with a sale to-day of 40 bbls at 28 cents. Sugarouse Molasses we quote at 35a4%, according to quality. Cheese is in fair demand. We quote sales in lots at 6a 64c. Receipts this week 208 boxes. Rice is in fair de-

mand for retail sales; the stock is light. We quote sales at 5a5ic. GINSENG-We quote a fair demand at 22a21c from he country.

GUNNY BAGS .- We hear of no material sales, but GLASS .- We quote light sales of Pittsburgh manufact tured at \$104 50 for 8 by 10 in light lots; country many facture \$3 25a3 75; sales of 10 by 12 at \$4a5; larger sizes ranging from 10 by 14 to 12 by 18 from \$4 to \$6 lots; sales to the country at a small advance at retail. VEGETABLES-Since our last we notice sales an ipments per flatboats of 1800 bbls Potatoes at prices anging from 95c to \$1 per bbl. The sales for shipment alone during the season have amounted to 35,700 bbls.

Sales of Onions at \$1 30a1 50 per bbl. Sales of Cabbages at 2a2ic for shipment.

WOOL.-We notice a moderate demand from th untry, and we quote sales in grease at 12 a13c, pulled 18a20c, tub washed at 22a26c. SALT-Sales of Kanawha have been esta

314c, with inspection, in lots and at retail. AGENTS FOR THE EXAMINER.

. M. McKim, 31, N. Fifth st., Philadelphia.

JOSEPH FISHER, Chester, Vt.

BECKNER & CANNIFF, Lafayette, Ia. . BALDWIN, Bethany, Va. GEO. SCARBOROUGH, Owensboro, Ky. C. C. EVERTS, Utica, N. Y. D. M. DEWEY, Arcade Hall, Rochester, N. HENRY CHAPIN, Canandaigua, N. Y. BROWN & WILLIAMSON, Commercial Buildings Superior st., Cleveland, Ohio. D. NEEDHAM, 12, Exchange st., Buffalo, N. Y H. BARCLAY, Russellville, Ky. Rev. Hooper Crews, Mount Morris, Illinois.

Hon. A. W. GRAHAM, Bowlingreen. Ky. WM. GARNETT, Glasgow, Ky.
C. H. Barrley, Lexington, Kentucky.
J. B. Russell, Gazette Office, Cincinnati, O.
White & Potter, 15 State street, Boston. ELIAS SMITH, 142 Nassau street, New York. P. H. CONANT, Smithland, Ky.

HART, MONTGOMERY & CO., SUCCESSORS TO

ISAAC PUGH & Co., No. 118, Chesnut Street-PHILADELPHIA Manufacturers and Importers of Paper Hangings.

Have always for sale a large stock of PAPERS, of every variety manufactured, which they will sell wholesale and ariety manufactured, whi etail at the lowest rates. Sept. 9th, 1848.—tf.

NEW STEAM FURNITURE PACTORY.

LOUISVILLE, KY. WE are prepared to manufacture every thing in our fine, on terms as favorable as any other establishment in the West. The patronage of the public is solic-WANTED .- Cherry, Walnut, Sycamore, Gum and Pop lar Lumber. Aug. 6—tf. J. M. & A. J. LINCOLN.

TO THE LOUISVILLE PUBLIC. BELIEVING that a well appointed Bath Hou Louisville will be successfully sustained by public, I propose the fitting up of such an estab ment.
In order to accomplish this, it is necessary for me to procure two hundred and fifty subscribers. I enter to-day upon the task of soliciting names, and would respectfully call the attention of the citizens to the subject. The establishment will contain 24 spacious and comfortably furnished bath rooms—18 for gentlemen, and 6 for ladies—and will possess every requisite for ladies—and will possess every requisit

The building will be located in a central part of the city, and opened for business in the fall.

The terms of subscription are Tan Dollars for the As advance payment is required from the early subscribers, they will be entitled to bathing once a weak is the months not embraced in the regular season.

No subscription will be received until two hundred and

MART'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT

Is the only remedy that can be reifed on for the per rous and Physical Energy, and all Nervous Disorders,

he human race EPILEPSY, OR FALLING SICKNESS,

lysterical Pits, Convulsions, Spasms, &c. This duesse consists in a sudden deprivation of the nses, accompanied with a violent convulsive motion of the whole body. It attacks by fits, and after a cer tain duration goes off, leaving the sufferer in a stupor, ttended with great weakness and exhaustion of the

Doctor HART would impress it upon the minds of the afflicted, that the Vegetable Extract is the only remedy ever discovered that can be relied on for the permanent ure of this most dreadful of all diseases. As its ton leney is to insanity, madness and death, the n SKILFUL PHYSICIANS

of Europe, as well as those of our own country, have ced Epilepsy incurable. And it has been so ed by many, until this most important of all disoveries was made by Doctor S. HART, nearly sixteen years since, during which time it has been performing

REMARKABLE CURES

ecord, and has acquired a reputation which time alone can efface. Physicians of undoubted skill and exerience, Ministers of various denominations, as well as handreds of our eminent citizens all unite in recommend ing the use of this truly valuable medicine to their pa-ients, charge, and friends who are thus afflicted, as the only remedy.

of twenty-seven years and six months, cured by the use

Read the following remarkable case of the son of Wm.
Secore, Esq., of Philadelphia, afflicted with Epileptic Fits twenty-seven years and six months—
After travelling through England, Scotland, Germany and France, consulting the most eminent physicians, and expending for medicine, medical treatment and advice, three thousand dollars, returned with his son to this country, in November last, without receiving any benefit whatever, and was cured. HART'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT.

Mr. WM. SECORE'S Letter to Dr. Hart :-

I have spent over three thousand dollars for medicine and medical attendance. I was advised to take a tour to Europe with him, which I did. I first visited England. I consulted the most eminent physicians there in respect to his case; they examined him and prescribed accordingly. I remained there three months without perceiving any change for the better, which cost me accordingly. I remained there three months without becreeiving any change for the better, which cost me about two hundred and fifty dollars, pocketed by the physicians, and the most that I received was their opinon that my son's case was hopeless, and POSITIVELY INCURABLE. accordingly left England, traveled through Scotland.

I accordingly left England, traveled through Scotiand, Germany and France, and returned home in the month of November last, with my son as far from being cured as when I left. I saw your advertisement in one of the New York papers, and concluded to try Hart's Vegetable Extract, seeing your statements and certificates of so many cures, some of twenty and thirty years standing, and I can assure you I am not sorry I did so, as by the use of Hart's Vegetable Extract alone he was restor-His reason, which was so far gone as to unfit him for

business, is entirely restored, with the prospect now be-fore him of life, health and usefulness. He is now 28 thank God is now enjoying good health.

Now, Sir, faith without works I don't believe in. To say I shall be ever grateful to you is one thing, and as

thing. The debt of gratitude, I still owe you, but please accept this amount as interest on the debt in advance. Yours, very respectfully.
WILLIAM SECORE. Another Remarkable Cure performed by the use of Hart's Vegetable Extract. Doctor H .RT:-It is with no small degree of gratifica

dreadful malady called Epileptic Fits; and until she com-menced taking the Extract, she suffered with attacks of fits, almost incessantly, and so severely as to threaten Physicians pronounced her incurable, and could do nothing more for her. We had almost despaired of a cure, when hearing of the remarkable cures performed gons at 25c: old Corn is scarce, and sales are brisk at 28a 30c; also sales from wagon at 30c; retail sales at 33a35c.

by the Vegetable Extract, we determined to give it a trial. The result has exceeded our most sanguine ex-pectation, as by its use she is freed from a most dreadful malady, and restored to Perfect Health

Testimony upon Testimony, In reference to the almost miraculous efficacy of this truly wonderful medicine. Read the following letter from Doctor W. L. Monroe, of Guilford, Ohio, one of

the most eminent physicians in that place: Guilford, Ohio, August 17th, 1848 Brother Laborer in the cause of flumanity:

Dear Sir—It is with no small degree of pleasure that I am enabled to announce to you the complete triumph of your invaluable medicine in cases of Epilepsy. I have prescribed it in four instances in this vicinity, and it has been highly successful in all. Three of the patients, I trust, have been radically cured. The fourth one is rapidly improving, and will, I think, without doubt, recover. I am not in the habit of prescribing or recommending Patent Medicines, but when I see an article which promises so much for the relief of suffering humanity. I feel it my duty to recommend it; and I have no hesitation in saying, that as soon as the Faculty are fully acquainted with the real merit of your medicine, they will close their eyes against prejudice, and lend you a helping hand. Brother Laborer in the cause of flumanity:

We would refer to the following persons who have een cured by using Hart's Vegetable Extract: W. Bennet, afflicted nine years, 171 Grand street.
J. Elisworth, afflicted seven years, 21 Dover street.
Joseph McDougal, afflicted nine years, East Brooklyn,

Wm. H. Parsell, afflicted twenty-three years, 73 No

Thomas R. Jones of the U. S. Navy. Captain William Jennings, State street, Bridge

References also made to—
Rev. Richmond Taggett, West Davenport, N. Y.
Rev. T. L. Bushnell, Baltimore, Md.
Charles Brown, 100 Water, street, N. Y.
All of which may be called upon or addressed, From the Watchman of the Valley, the leading Pres-

rears past. Our objections to them are—

1. We are not in favor of keeping secret either noral or physical remedies for "the lils that flesh is heir Thegrossest impositions are often practised on the community by the venders of such medicine.
 Patients are often induced, by the flattering recommendations of them to drug themselves without discremendations.

On the other hand we have no doubt there are patent medicines, whatever may be our objections to the prin-ciple of patenting them, that are valuable remedier, for certain specific diseases, the publication of which is an act of benevolence. Believing the article advertised in another column to be of that class—a belief for which

we have inserted it. A cure for Epileptic and other fits, which often haffle the skill of the best physicians, would ring joy into many an afflicted family. This Advertisement

The Time is not far Distant

Over one thousand Certificates Have been received in testimony of the beneficial re-nits produced by the use of Dr. Hart's Vegetable Ex-

Prepared by S. HART, M. D., New York.

Tit is carefully packed up in boxes for transporta-tion, and sent to any part of the United States, Texas, Mexico, and West Indies. THOMAS & MILES,

147 Main street, Cincinna April 29, 1848.-6m. C. M. BARKLEY. COLLECTOR AND GENERAL AGENT,

WILMINGTON BOARDING SCHOOL FOR

Should any one feel desirous of seeing her, and of ascertaining the particulars of the case, such wish may be gratified by calling on or addressing a letter to me, post paid, at my residence, two miles from the village of Yonkers, Westchester, New York.

O. C. DENSLOW, Yonkers, N. Y.

(Signed) W. To Dr. S. HART, New York.

H. W. Smith, New York Custom House.

lk street. Jacob Petty, afflicted four years, 174 Delancy street. Philo Johnson, afflicted twenty eight years, Green

Advertisemen of patent medicines, our readers are aware, have been excluded from our columns for several

We have Migh Medical Authority-

an exception to our general exclusion of patent medicines, we have followed the example of other religious journals that have adopted the same general rule.

This valuable medicine (Hart's Vegetable Extract) is for sale by Thomas & Miles, 147 Main street, Cincin-

When thousands who are now trembling under the hand of this dreadful disease, and fearing that every attack may prove fatal, will find permanent relief and be resored to new life by using this celebrated medicine.

Mexico, and West India.

THOMAS & MILES,

147 Main street, between 3d and 4th streets, Cincinnati,
Ohio, General Agents for the United States,
Gad Chapio, corner of 5th and Market streets, Agent for
Louisville, Ky.

David Graighead, Indianapolis, Ind.

David Graighead, Indianapolis, Ind.

Wegetable Extract, must be addressed, post-paid, to
THOMAS & MILES.

Lexington, Ky. Will.L attend promptly to any business entrusted to him—will act as Agent for the collection of money and closing accounts, &c. &c. Charges moderate.

April 1, 1848 tf

tion that I am enabled to announce to you the complete restoration to health of my daughter, by the use of your Vegetable Extract. At the age of six years, (her age at

S. Kelly, afflicted twenty years, Staten Island.
Miss E. McKeef, afflicted twenty years, Yorkville.
Miss E. Crane, afflicted twelve years, 112 Hammersly

mendations of them to drug themselves without discre-tion, and much to their injury, many times; an evil, by the way, which is common to the use of all active medi-cines, without professional advice On the other hand we have no doubt there are patent

BY BARRY CORNWALL.

"This common field, this little brook-What is there hidden in these two, That I so often on them look, Oftener than on the heaven's own blue? No beauty lies upon the field; Small music doth the river yield; And yet I look, and look again, With something of a pleasant pain.

'Tis thirty-can it be thirty years, Since last I stood upon this plank, Which o'er the brook its figure rears, And watch'd the pebbles as they sank? How white the stream! I still remember Its margin glossed by hoar December, And how the sun fell on the snow, Ah! can it be so long ago? It cometh back; -so blythe, so bright,

It hurries to my eager ken, As though but one short winter's night Had darkened o'er the world since then It is the same clear dazzling scene; Perhaps the grass is scarce as green; Perhaps the river's troubled voice. Doth not so PLAINLY say Rejoice."

Yet nature surely never ranges, Ne'er quits her gay and flowery crown; But; ever joyful, merely changes
The primrose for the thistle down.
Tis we alone, who waxing old, Look on her with an aspect cold, Dissolve her in our burning tears, Or clothe her with the mists of years.

Then, why should not the grass be green? And why should not the river's song Be merry-as they both have been, When I was here an urchin strong? Ah, true-too true! I see the sun Through thirty wintry years hath run, For grave eyes, mirror'd in the brook, Usurp the urchin's laughing look!

So be it! I have lost, and won! For once, the past was poor to me-The future dim; and though the sun Shed life and strength, and I was free, I felt not,-knew no grateful pleasure; All seemed but as the common measure; But now-the experienced spirit old Turns all the leaden past to gold?"

Human Hydrophobia

One could almost suppose that hydropho-bia, in a certain modified form, was an endogs. The lower portions of the community, in particular, seem to consider themalso resides moral degradation.

doned the bath. Towards the end of the an army of barbers, who rushed in upon week, they feel a prickly and uncomfortathem in their native woods, shaved their I much reason to complain." And hereble sensation in their skin, and at length beards by main force, rush eagerly into the hot steam, and boiling mer, they do not wait for days and times, but merely get up an hour earlier, and dash into the nearest-pond or river, In our refined country, dirt causes no uneasiness. It is allowed to harden upon the skin, choke up the pores, and contaminate the whole being, moral and physical. It blunts the senses to such a degree, that the husband does not detect it in the wife, nor the mother in the child. All are alike. All have forfeited the dignity of human nature, and sunk into a lower scale of animal exist-

While mentioning the custom that prevails in Russia, we are struck with the proof afforded there of the connection between moral and physical cleanliness. The state of the bath-house of the hamlet is an unfailing index to the character and position of the inhabitants. If it is neat and trim, the people are good and happy, and their feudal lord kind and considerate; if poor and ru-

nation to spread, the human malady seems knot. The silver-smith stated in answer to not a bit behind the canine, although cer. an inquiry made by Mr. Croker, that he tainly the immediate symptoms are less vir. purchased it from a poor woman from Stratulent. It has been implied that the stain ford-upon-Avon, in whose garden it had been town, nobody would purchase my cow, so I of dirt extends from the skin of the indi- found about five years ago; but it is only changed it for a horse. vidual over his life and conversation. But within the last few days that an opinion of it does more than that: it contaminates his its probable connection with the great dramfamily; it daubs his neighbors; it forms a atist has been entertained. On comparing that we may as well drive to church as nucleus round which impurity gathers, and the scroll with that on the poet's seal ring strengthens, and spreads. Insignificant at described in Halliwell's Life of Shaksfirst in itself, it becomes a social evil of im. peare, and with a similar scroll on a piece portance. It is one of the units which gives of painted glass from New Place, compeits character to the aggregate; and, rising tent judges have come to the conclusion out of a thing which at first was only scorn- that the ring thus singularly recovered by ed from good taste, shunned from individual Mr. Croker was in all probability the berepugnance, or laughed at out of sheer folly, trothing ring of William and Anne Shakswe see spreading over the land, vice, mispeare. The heraldry of love-knots, which that's the very thing I should have done ery, pestilence, and death. Yet we observe has tended to decide this question, exhibits myself! Thank you a thousand times, my the symptoms of this formidable disease in a curious manner, how often branches of dear husband. Now I shall have some bawith a glassy and indifferent eye, while archæological inquiry, in themselves insig. con in the house to offer the folks that come those of canine hydrophobia inspire us with nificant, become of real use and importance to see us. What, indeed, do we want with

ferent, but not very unremotely allied to the preceding. Almost everywhere the use of water as a beverage appears to be felt as a way; in Russia, the sickening quass becomes the meddening votki; in Scotland, honest two-penny is sublimated into whisky; and so on, throughout the whole habitable world. That this sort of hydrophobia is merely a modification of the other is established by the first stable with the brutality and blasphemy of Jacobin clubs and revolutionary journals, France was enchanted to strike a fresh vein of poetry in the pages of Atala, and to resume her old faith in the pleasing attire of the "But I no longer have the sheep," said Gudbrard; "for, when I had gone a little further, I exchanged it for a groose." and so on, throughout the whole habitable world. That this sort of hydrophobia is merely a modification of the other is established by the fact, that they who most ablor water as a cleanser, abhor it most as a drink. A cleanly person will frequently ity."

Times.

Throughout the whole habitable in the pleasing attire of the or with the sheep," said further, I exchanged it for a grose."

"But I no longer have the sheep," said further, I exchanged it for a grose."

"It is impossible to convince a proud money to buy shoes; but then I met a man that his pride is not his noblest qual-have done with the sheep? I have neither my lot."

Throughout the whole habitable her old faith in the pleasing attire of the other is established from the pressure of in their wills; they resolve things fitting further, I exchanged it for a grose."

"But I no longer have the sheep," said duthe Persian poet Saadi, "but once, when I had gone a little further, I exchanged it for a grose."

"It is impossible to convince a proud money to buy shoes; but then I met a man that his pride is not his noblest qual-have done with the sheep? I have neither my lot."

It is a good thing to make a jest, but not to make a trade of jesting.—Fuller.

It is a good thing to make a proud once, entirely from the land of his birth."

It is a good thing to make a trade of jesting.—Fuller.

condescend to take a draught of pure element with his meals; but you never saw a man with a dirty face who would not greatly prefer some poisonous and ill-tasted com-pound. At the tables of the upper classes you find the water karaff most in demand at those of the lower classes the beer-jug. The quality of the beer is of no consequence. We never knew it so freely drank in our own neighborhood as at a time (some twenty years ago) when the sole effect of the worthy brewer's manufacture was declared to be to spoil the water. Even Let him manage anyhow, she always found ous liquors, there are many who must still have their water disguised; hence their extensive patronage of lemonade, ginger-beer, and other weak though comparatively innocuous mixtures. The whole affair reminds us of a literary work published in London nearly twenty years ago, by a Bond Street hair-dresser, which gave a sort of catalogue resume of the various materials used for lathering the beard-all except to mention-soap.

The connection botween the worst symptoms of the two kinds of hydrophobia we have described needs little illustration. The dirtier an individual is in his person, family, house, neighborhood, the more pestilent are the expedients he falls upon for disguising the taste of the abhorred water. In other words, the progress of the disease is naturally exhibited in the intensity of its symptoms. A man of sublime cleanliness may be found drinking pure water; with a little taint of human weakness one may indulge, likewise, but only occasionally, and in moderation, in beer, ale, wine, or even stronger brewings; while your true hydrophobist-a dingy, vulgar desperado, whom the very children on the street know and detect even when he happens to be soberstupifies himself habitually with the worst form of alcohol. Does it not appear that there is an unjust distinction made in our treatment of human and canine patients? We do not propose that the former should society, or that they should be mauled with fore him, and then Gudbrand thought it demic in human society as well as amongst sticks and stones, or shot, poisoned, hanged, would be still better to have a fat pig than a

or drowned. They might not like it. It horse, and so he exchanged with the man might cause some discontent. It would per- He then went on, and after a while he met selves as having a prescriptive right to suffer from it. The diagnosis of the malady in manage some other way. But what other anyhow to have a goat than a pig," thought the human patient does not point to a catas- way? How would a pump answer at the Gudbrand, and again he made an exchange trophe altogether so abrupt and tragical as end of every street, to be worked by the po- with the owner of the goat. He now went in the canine, but it is attended by circum- lice? A passer-by, caught in the fact of a good deal further, till he met a man with stances quite as sinister. Dirty faces, dirty hydrophobia, whether the dirty or drunken a sheep, and with him he likewise made an clothes, dirty houses, dirt all over, are the form of the disease, might be pounced upon, exchange, on the principle "that it is alsymptoms which most forcibly arrest atten- and put under the spout, when the remedy ways better to have a sheep than a goat. tion; and yet bad as these are, we know administered might be proportioned to the On going further he met a man with a goose that there are worse effects underneath the intensity of the malady. To say that this and then Gudbrand exchanged his sheep surface, for where physical dirt goes, there would be an infringement of the liberty of against the goose. After this he went the subject is nonsense; for if society has long, long way, till he met a man with We know of no country in Europe where there is so little disposition on the by any means in its power, we might as for he thought, "after all, it is still better to part of the people, as in ours, to give them- well lay aside the habits of civilisation at have a cock than a goose." He ther selves even that exhilarating kind of ablu- once, and betake ourselves again to woods walked on and on, till it began to grow late tion which is derived from bathing. At the and caves. Peter the Great was the ablest when feeling very hungry he sold the cock present season, the traveler on the continent finds the rivers alive with swimmers; amiss if we were to take a lesson from his and we remember, when sailing down the school. The grand obstacle in the way of Gudbrand of the Mountain, "it is better to Loire to Nantes, observing the steamer frequently surrounded, more especially when beards of the nobles. To expect to teach nearing the great manufacturing city, with European refinement to a man with a great; his way home, till he reached the farm of burden and heat of the day, the descending crowds of black heads, and white should-matted, beastly beard, was out of the quesers. In Russia, where the people have not tion; and he tried by every Delilah-like as Hans the ploughboy was driving home got beyond the middle ages, the lower stratagem he could think of to shear off the classes do not yet know the use of a shirt, strength of barbarism. All would not do; but wear it above their trousers in the form and Peter had then recourse to a coup d'. quired the good folks. of a kilt. They have not, however, aban- etat. He sent against the malcontents

out the impurities of the preceding six days. That some such plan as this may in time be tried, seems probable from the fact, that the sister-malady, Ignorance, is already treated you! I shouldn't like to be in your shoes." by compulsory remedies. When a dirty "Things might have gone worse, how. little ragged boy is seen on the streets in ever," replied Gudbrand of the Mountain; be indifferent to thy comfort? Peace be to some of our more civilised towns, he is but whether good, bad, or indifferent, 1 picked up by the authorities and sent to have such an excellent wife that she never this house!—Rev. W. Jay. school. He should in like manner be sent to the pump; and this, you may depend upon it, would be a great assistance in his education. When offenders are locked up in jail; the first process they have to submit to is that of being well washed and scrubbed. chest, will you lay as much against them?" This is all very proper; but surely it is an "Done!" said the neighbor, and as twi- told I should find him in his garden. I heard an absurdity to show greater solicitude for light was now coming on, they both set out

the health of jails than for the health of for Gudbrand's farm. When they had dwelling-houses. If the men had been reached it, the neighbor remained outside washed in time, we question much whether the door, while Gudbrand went in to his they would have become felons at all .- wife, and they began to talk in the follow-Shakspeare's Betrothal-Ring. A few weeks since Mr. Crofton Croker

purchased for a few shillings, of a silverinous, there is tyranny on the one hand, smith at Gloucester, a massive gilt ring of misery on the other, and depravity on both. the time of Queen Elizabeth, containing In respect of its contagiousness, or incli- the letters "W. A." in an untied true-love horror and alarm, and drive us to dog-mur- in application. It should be observed that a horse? People would only say that we er in self-defence! neither of the previous owners of the ring entertained the slightest idea of its value, ness; even forfeited reputation won by pensubject in another form, in which it is at and that it is beyond a doubt a genuine rel. fetch in the pig."

tended by a different class of effects—diff ic of the period.—Times.

Character of Chateaubriand.

He was the knight-errant of modern Eusort of original doom, designed as a penal. rope, who won and wore his trophies and ty for the sins of mankind; and everywhere favors on his own person. A fervid imagiare efforts made to disguise it in some way, nation—an animated style which seemed come to think of it, what do we want with so that the patient may be made to believe impassioned in comparison with the frigid a pig? People would only say, 'they are he is swallowing something else. Much ingenuity has been expended upon this curious process; but, in certain conditions of discreet and resolute-and a sympathy for and without parting with the goat either .society, it seems to be of little consequence the improvement of the age, united to a So, goodman, let's see Nanny-goat." what taste is superadded, or by what means veneration for the majestic traditions of the "But I haven't got any goat, either," anthe superaddition is made. The grand past, gave to M de Chateaubriand a potent swered Gudbrand; "for, on going a little thing is transmogrification. Amongst the influence over the minds of men at some of further, I changed the goat for an excellant poorer classes in China, a decoction of the most remarkable moments in history. The upper, the tincture of the more elegant tea-leaf is employed. In the western world the refuse of fruit and grain, subjected to fermentation and distilling, is brought into requisition. The Norman converts his good and the minds of men at some of the minds of men at some of the most remarkable moments in history. When the storm of the first French revolution had, for that time, blown over, the young Breton emigrant who had retired from the army of Conde after the siege of Thionville to the wilds of Kentucky, and we want a goat for? I should always have requisition. The Norman converts his good requisition. The Norman converts his good cider into execrable brandy; the other ed to his native land; and after ten years of and down dale. But with a sheep, I shall French maltreat their wine in a similar the brutality and blasphemy of Jacobin not only have wool to make clothes with,

Gudbrand of the Hountain. A NORWEGIAN LEGEND.

THERE once lived a man whose name was Gudbrand; and as he possessed a farm in a remote spot on the declivity of a mountain, people called him Gudbrand of the

He lived so happily with his wife, and they agreed so well, that she thought every thing her husband did was for the best, and means to be delighted at what he had done. This worthy couple were the owners of a piece of arable land, and had a hundred dollars in their strong box, besides a couple of cows in the stable. One day the wife said to Gudbrand: -- "I think that we ought to take one of the cows to town and sell it, in order that we may have a little pocketmoney at our disposal; for we are such industrious people that we ought to have a one; for the magnanimous barber scorned few shillings in our purse as other folks have, particularly as we don't wish to touch the hundred dollars in the chest. And really I don't know what we should want with more than one cow, and I shall be the gainer by having only one to attend to, instead of being bothered with two."

Gudbrand thought this was all very reasonable and very proper: so he immediately took the cow, and went to town to sell it But it happened that there was nobody in the town that was willing to purchase the that I have got you back again-you are so

"Never mind," thought Gudbrand: "I'll go home again with my cow; I have both stable and yoke ready for her, and the way is no longer going back than coming:" and with this cheering reflection he plodded homewards in the most contented mood. He had not gone far before he met a man with a horse that he wanted to sell. Now Gudbrand thought it were better to have a horse than a cow, so he made an exchange

with the stranger. When he had gone a little further he me be hooted and hunted like the latter out of another man who was driving a fat pig be

"Well! how did you fare in town?" in

"Why, but so so," answered Gudbrand "I can't say much for my luck, neither have upon he related all that had happened from beginning to end.

"Well, I'm sure! you'll get a warm reception from your wife, when you reach reproaches me, let me do what I will." "That may be," said the man; "yet

somehow I can't believe it." "Shall we lay a wager?" asked Gud brand. "I have a hundred dollars in my had a country-house in the suburbs, and

ing manner :-"Good evening," said Gudbrand of the Mountain, as he walked into the room. "Good evening," replied the wife;

are you?"

Sure enough he was back. Then the wife inquired how he had got on in town. "But so so," answered Gudbrand : "I can't much boast of my luck. On reaching

"Ay-there, indeed, you do deserve my other people, and if we have the means of getting ourselves a horse, why should not we? Pray, goodman, go and bring him

"Stop," replied Gudbrand, "I have not got the horse exactly; for after going on a bit I changed it for a pig."

"No! did you?" cried the wife; "why

"Why, what capital notions you always have!" exclaimed the wife; "for when I

listaff nor spindle, nor do 1 want them either, and care still less for the plague of weaving clothes, which we can just as well men of genics causes their residences and that presented by the relations of each to go on buying as we have done hitherto .-And now I shall have an opportunity of tasting a bit of goose, which I hankered af-

the goose.' Ay, but I have no goose to fetch," replied Gudbrand, "for after going a little further, I changed it for a cock."

"Only think now of your hitting on the very thing I should have chosen!" exclaim spot which has been printed by the foot ries, or the dusty confusion of his own, with ed the wife. "Why a cock is for all the world as good as if you had bought an alarm watch; for the cock crows every morning at four o'clock, and so we shall be sure to be stirring by times. After all we did not want a goose, for I don't know how to dress goose's flesh; and as to my pillow, I can stuff it with sea-weeds just as well. So go your ways, goodman, and fetch the cock. "But I have no cock either," said Gudbrand, "for, after going somewhat further, I

be able to come home alive.' "And right well did you do!" cried the wife. "Let you set about what you will, you are sure to do every thing to my liking. What does it signify whether we have a cock or not? Surely we are our own masters, and can lie in bed of a morning as long as we please. And now, thank God

goose, pig, nor cow. Gudbrand now opened the door. "Have I won the hundred dollars?" cried he. And the neighbor was forced to own that he fairly had.

Domestie Mappiness.

Ah! what so refreshing, so soothing, so satisfying, as the placid joys of home! See the traveller-does duty call him for a season to leave his beloved circle? The image of his earthly happiness continues vivid in his remembrance, it quickens him to dilligence, it makes him hail the hour which sees his purpose accomplished, and his face turned towards home; it communes with him as he journeys, and he hears the promise which causes him to hope-"Thou shalt know also that thy tabernacle shall be in peace, and thou shalt visit thy tabernacle, and not sin." Oh, the joyful reunion of a divided family-the pleasures of renewed interview and conversation after days of absence! Behold the man of science-he drops the laborious and painful researchcloses his volume-smooths his wrinkled brow-leaves his study, and unbending himself, stoops to the capacities, yields to the wishes, and mingles with the diversions of his children. Take the man of tradewhat reconciles him to the toil of business?what enables him to endure the fastidious ness and impertinence of customers?---what rewards him for so many hours of tedious and the children of his love, for whom he sun has released him of his toil, and he is hastening home to enjoy repose. Half-way down the lane, by the side of which stands his cottage, his children run to meet him. One he carries, and one he leads. The companion of his humble life is ready to furnish him with his plain repast. See his toil-worn countenance assume an air of cheerfulness! His hardships are forgotten; fatigue vanishes-he eats, and is satisfied.-The evening fair, he walks with uncovered head around his garden-enters again, and Inhabitant of this lonely dwelling, who can

I must relate the circumstances of my first introduction to the learned professor Cramer, since they were truly original. He the sound of laughter and merry voices as I approached, and saw an elderly gentleman bent forward in the middle of a walk, while several boys were playing leap-frog over him; a lady who stood by him said, as soon as she perceived me, 'Cramer, Steffens is there. 'Well,' he said, without moving, 'leap then.' I was delighted with the new mode of introduction to a man of science. "praised be God! you are come back again, took my leap clean over him, and then turned round to make my bow and compliments. He was delighted, and as my good leap also won the hearts of the young people, I was at once admitted as an acquaintance in the happy circle. Notwithstanding this quaint reception, Cramer was a man of

The Phonix.

have fifty orifices in his bill, which are con. in the world, and goes to the tomb with tinued to his tail; and that after living one scarcely a regret. Such beings we have thousand years, he builds himself a funeral seen and wondered at-wondered that a pile, sings a melodious air of different har- mortal, endowed with so many noble qualimonies through his fifty organ-pipes, flaps ties, and capable of the highest attainment his wings with a velocity that sets fire to of intellectuality, should slumber on through the wood, and consumes himself .- Rich- a world like ours, in which is every thing

Things Lost Forever.

Lost wealth may be restored by industry: the wreck of health regained by temperance; itence and virtue. But who ever again looked upon his vanished hours, recalled his the horse," said Gudbrand; "for on going slighted years, stamped them with wisdom, somewhat further I changed it for a milch- or effaced from the record of eternity the fearful blot of wasted time?

BY THOMAS HOOD. Summer's gone and over And with the russet tinges, Autumn's doing brown.

Boughs are daily rifled By the busy thieves And the Book of Nature Getteth short of leaves.

Round the tops of houses.

Swallows as they flit, Give, like yearly tenants, Notices to quit. Skies of fickle temper,

Weep by turns and laugh— Night and day together, Taking half-and-half. So September endeth—
Cold and most perverse—
But the months that follow, Sure will pinch us worse!

The universal reverence entertained for every little thing belonging to them to be the literature they both loved; one divining regarded with an unusual degree of interest. its inmost essences, plucking out the hear Hence it is that relics of them-their auto- of its mysteries, shedding light on its dimter so long, and of stuffing my pillow with down. So now, goodman, go and fetch in the goose."

graphs, pens, snuff-boxes, and other articles mest recesses; the other devoted with equal are so eagerly sought after, and so highly to externals. Books, to Dyer, prized. The neighborhoods in which they were a real world, both pure and good; dwell are wandered through with greater de- among them he passed, unconscious of light than others more beautiful or striking, time, from youth to extreme age, vegetating but not so renowned. "There is a charm," on their dates and forms, and "trivial fond as Washington Irving observes "about the records," in the learned air of great libraheightened rather than impaired by the spirit of wit or fancy glancing across them. lapse of ages. It is indeed the gift of poe- His life was an Acade cal than the blush of the morning."

felt so tremendously hungry that I was fain planted at the birth of Sir Philip Sidney. to sell the cock for three pence, in order to In the grounds of Abbington Abbey, and dark eyes glistening with faith and Northamptonshire, stands Garrick's mul- wonder, as Lamb satisfies the curiosity berry tree, with this inscription upon cop- which has gently disturbed his studies as to per attached to one of its limbs: "This the authorship of the Waverley Novels, by at the request of Ann Thursby, as a growing testimonial of their friendship, 1778." Henry Kinke White's favorite tree whereon he had cut "H. K. W., 1805," stood on the sands at Whitton, in Northumberland, until it was cut down by the woodman's clever at every thing-I want neither cock, axe: but in veneration for the poet's memo-

> fully preserved in an elegant gilt frame. An English traveler desirous of possessing a memorial of Madame de Sevigne, purchased for the sum of 18,000 francs, the staircase of her chateau at Provence.

> > cut in stone, and attached to the manorhouse at Woolsthorp, Lincolnshire, is now placed in the Royal Society's collection. Some years ago a curious arm-chair, which had belonged to Gay, the poet, was sold at public auction at Barnstable, his native place. It contained a drawer under the seat, at the extremity of which was a ment will not ask your consent; they may the ability of nearly all who have homes,

Sir Isaac Newton's solar dial, which was

Benjamin Franklin's "fine crab-tree wrought in the form of a cap of liberty;" is bequeathed in a codicil to his will, "to the friend of mankind, General Washing- Or shall I recal the visible presentiment of an angry feelings to rise—how much it resemton;" adding that "if it were a sceptre, his bland unconsciousness of evil when his bles heaven. Such a temper allays the he had merited it, and would become it."

It is now the property of the United States and is preserved in the great hall of the Panurderer Williams, who, after destroying The poet Epicarnus seems to consider the tent-Office, at Washington.

Thorpe's Catalogue of Autographs' [1843] includes a letter from a Miss Smith, just before been conveyed in shocking pro-of Arundale, forwarding to the Earl of Bu-chan, "a chip taken from the coffin of the poet Burns, when his body was removed ist to speak ill of a mortal creature produfrom his first grave to the mausoleum, erect- ced no happier success than the answer, confinement? By and by the season of in- ed to his memory in St. Michael's church "why, I should think, Mr. Lamb, he must

The tower of Montbard, in Burgundy, This simplicity of a nature not only unwas Buffon's study, and together with the spotted by the world, but almost abstracted garden in which the great naturalist used to from it, will seem the more remarkable, recreate himself is religiously kept up by when it is known that it was subjected, at

Pope's house at Binfield has been pulled fortune. Dyer was the son of very poor man courts happiness in a thousand shapes down; but the poet's parlor still exists as a parents, residing in the eastern suburb of and the faster he follows it, the swifter it portion of the present mansion erected on London, Stepney or Bethnel-greenward, flies from him. Almost everything promthe spot. A patch of the great forest near where he attracted the attention of two el. iseth happiness to us at a distance, such a Binfield has been honorably preserved, underly ladies as a serious child, with an expitch of estate, such a fortune, or match der the name of Pope's Wood. His house traordinary love for books. They obtained for a child, but when we come nearer to it, in Twickenham is gone, the garden is bare; for him a presentation to Christ's Hospital, but the celebrated grotto remains, stript, however, of all that gave it picturesqueness, fought his way through its sturdy ranks to

Cowper's house at Olney, is still stand- Cambridge, with only an exhibition and ing in the same ruinous state so humorous- his scholarly accomplishments to help him. retires to rest; and "the rest of a laboring ly described by the poet; his parlor is oc- On he went, however, placid if not rejoicing, through the difficulties of a life illus. the evil itself when it comes.

The summer-house in the garden, where-in he used to sit conning his verses, also re-tremendous labors; unresting, yet serene; mains, its walls covered with visitors' roses in front.

ions: by T. N. Talfourd. Goldsmith's cottage at Kilburn; wherein he wrote the "Vicar of Wakefield" and the "Deserted Village," was pulled down a few years since to make way for new buildings.

the soul above mere mercenary motives and you were as strong as you are handsome, it desires; not knowing that he is a portion, as wouldn't have got away from you." "Which piece has a part to perform, having no heart | compliment?" asked the lady, smilingly. the beginning and the end, may well be what was a beaver, "that look of your beauti-In the East, they suppose the Phoenix to al darkness, and he merely exists, a blank Meroury. beautiful and sublime, to call forth his energies and excite his admiration-a world which affords subjects for exercising every lively attribute with which we are gifted, and opens a scene of the richest variety to such a diversified character, that we may never grow weary. If, then, you would wish to live, in the true sense of the term, cultivate the mind, give vent to pure affect will arrange and polish them. Learn to think, and you will soon learn to write— Secretary of Legislation. tions and noble feelings, and pen not every thought and desire in self. Live more for the good of your fellow-men, and in seeking their happiness you will promote your own.—Zion's Herald.

would find something in it to call forth my would fasten them upon some sweet myrtle, always too precious to make excusable any more busy we are, the more leisure we or seek some melancholy cypress, and re-pose beneath its shades; I would carve my There are enough to minister by hints and name upon them, and declare they were the reports to domestic unkindness; and unforloveliest trees throughout the desert. If tunately the best, under such circumstances, their leaves withered, I would teach myself are much prone to mistake, and thus mistake, and choosing according to that right judgto mourn, and when they renewed their verdure, I would instinctively rejoice. The heart and the affections require to be called intentional offence. It is the same in social forth; and if we are so unfortunate as to be destitute of friends, we must endeavor to place them upon something that is sensible to our attachment: for to a mind endowed through removed, leaves a spot. with feelings and sensibility, nothing can be so dreadful as a state of indifference."

No contrast could be more vivid than

steps of departed beauty, and consecrated the least possible apprehension of any huby the inspirations of the poet, which is man interest vital in their pages, or of any etry to hallow every place in which it thinks I see his gaunt, awkward form, set moves, to breathe around nature an odor off by trowsers too short, like those outmore exquisite than the perfume of the grown by a gawky lad, and a rusty coat as rose, and to shed over it a tint more magi- much too large for the wearer, hanging about him like those garments which the In the park at Penshurst Castle, Kent, aristocratic Milesian peasantry prefer to the stands a famous oak, said to have been most comfortable rustic dress; his long head silvered over with short wet straggling hair, tree was planted by David Garrick, Esq., telling him, in the strictest confidence, that they are the works of Lord Castlereagh. ust returned from the Congress of Sove reigns, of Vienna! Off he runs with animated stride and shambling enthusiasm, nor stops till he reaches Maida Hall, and breathes his news into the ear of Leigh Hunt, who, "as a public writer," ought to ry the portion bearing his initials was care- be possessed of the great fact with which George is laden! Or shall I endeavor to revive the bewildered look with which, just after he had been announced one of Lord Stanhope's executors and residuary legatees, he received Lamb's grave inquiry, perfect of those terrestial States that consti-"Whether it was true, as commonly reported that he was to be made a lord?" dear, no! Mr. Lamb," responded he with

ture of their people. Probably the most tute the heaven here and give a foretaste of hereafter, is found in that domestic circle where amiable tempers prevail. There is earnest seriousness, but not without a mo- nothing so conducive to happiness in its ment's quivering vanity, "I could not think choicest abode, the family relation, as mild. of such a thing; it is not true, I assure you." patient, bearing and forgiving minds, "I thought not," said Lamb, "and I con- Home, be it in a palace, or "ever so home. smaller drawer; connected with a rod in raise you to the peerage without your even knowing it." "I hope not, Mr. Lamb; indeed, indeed, I hope not; it would not suit influence exerted by a mild and sunny dis walking stick, with a gold head curiously me at all," responded Dyer, and went his position? Look at the family where there way, musing on the possibility of a strange is a daughter and sister, who is kind heart two families in Ratcliffe Highway had bro- whole responsibility of making home a heav ken prison by suicide, and whose body had en or its opposite, as restirg on the should which all will assent. have been rather an eccentric character. the entrance of life, to a hard battle with

A cast of dice! Happy, indeed, his lot And withal easy temper; but alight on A gadding, gossiping, expensive jade, And heaven deliver thee!

BY JAMES GREGOR GRANT

O'er the laughing earth they go, shedding charms o'er many a place Nature never favored so;

Led by some auspicious star, Scattering flowers where flowers are not, Making lovelier those that are.

Poets are a joyous race!

Still to each divinest spot

Poets are a mournful race!

Poets are a gifted race!

O'er the weary earth they go,

Still to each sepulchral spot
Called by spectral lips afar,
Fancying tombs where tombs are not,
Making gloomier those which are.

If their gifts aright they knew:

They have power o'er day and night;

Life, with all its joys and cares— Earth, with all its bloom and blight—

Tears and transport-all are theirs

Loneliest still when least alone.

Joys and sorrows of their own: Grieved or glad by fitful starts,

Pangs they feel that no one shares

That can fill no hearts but their

They can reach to times unborn-

With undying hate and scorn:

They oblivion's tide can stem; And the good and brave must owe

There are earthly Paradises, and they are

nabited by earthly angels; there are places

rendered paradisiacal by the angelic na-

They can brand the vile and base

They can ward detraction's blow

They can find in every place

And a joy can fill their hearts

Poets are a mighty race!

Immortality to them!

Poets are a wayward race!

Fallen splendor, perished grace, Their enchantments can renew:

Darkening many a sunny place

In the language of an eminent writer, its head; and, at nineteen, quitted it for Our hopes are usually bigger than enjoy.

until at eighty-five he breathed out the most Sir Gordon remarked, that in this qualinames. His residence in the neighboring blameless of lives, which began in a strug- ty of coolness and imperturbability he village of Weston has been much altered, gle to end in a learned dream!-Memorials never saw any one surpass his friend, Sir but is still beautiful with a profusion of of Lamb, and Sketches of his Compan- Robert Darcy. One evening when playing at whist, at Potzdam, with the late King of Prussia, his Majesty in a fit of inadvertence appropriated to himself sever-The ready wit of a true-born Irishman, al gold pieces belonging to Sir Robert .-however humble, is exceeded only by his gallantry. A few days since, says an ex-The King at last perceived and apologised Of all the noble works of God, that of the human mind has ever been considered the grandest. It is, however, like all else created capable of cultivation; and just in created capable of cultivation; and just in created capable of cultivation; and just in created capable of cultivation. I must not forget a trait capable of cultivation. I must not forget a trait capable of cultivation. I must not forget a trait capable of cultivation. change paper, we observed a case in point. inform me of it?"—"Because I knew your that degree as the mind is improved and whom he had never been introduced, a lively of that peculiar sarcastic humor for which rendered pure, is man fitted for rational enjoyment and pure happiness. That person the parachute in the midst of its Ellsler gy able and learned gentlemen, in the course realisation of the great ends for which he low bow, which reminded us of poor Power.
was designed; without feeling a soaring of "Faith, madam," said he, as he did so, "if through the city where Sir Robert lived as the coul above were received a soaring of the coul above were received a soaring of the coul above where Sir Robert lived as ambassador, he received a card of invitation to dinner, far more on account of a it were, of one vast machine, in which each shall I thank you for first, the service or the certain missive from the Foreign Office, deep reflection, with all the quiet manner of a true philosopher.—Steffens' Adven- low-men, no feelings in which self is not the place where once stood the brim of read the note acceding to his request than than from any personal claims he was possaid to live. His mind is shut in by a mor- ful eye thanked me for both."—Liverpool "Gentlemen, you will have a very bad dinner to-day ; but I request you will all dine here, as I have a particular object in ex-Thought engenders thought. Place one pressing the wish." Dinner-hour came: idea upon paper-another will follow it, and after the usual ceremony, the party and still another, until you have written a were seated at table, when a single soup page, You cannot fathom your mind.— appeared: this was followed by a dish of There is a well of thought there which has fish, and then without entree or hors no bottom. The more you draw from it, d'œuvre, came a boiled leg of mutton, Sir the more clear and fruitful it will be. If Robert premising to his guest that it was to you neglect to think yourself, and use oth. have no successor : adding, "You see, sir, er people's thoughts-giving them utter- what a poor entertainment I have provided ance only-you will never know what you for you; but to this have the miserable the eye, the mind, and the heart, and of are capable of. At first your ideas may ee nomists in Parliament brought us-next come out in lumps-homely and shape- session may carry it further, and leave us less—but no matter, time and perseverance without even so much." Joseph was sold.

the more you think the better will you ex-

life. Let us guard against it. Delicate regulations are like the polish of costly cut-

press your ideas.

It was a beautiful observation of the late The sunlight that follows a shipwreck is in human life to crowd almost every art Wm. Hazlitt, that "there is room enough not less beautiful, though it shines upon the and science in it. If we pass no day withremains of the broken bark; what is saved out a line--visit no place without the com-"Were I in a desert," says Sterne, "I is so much more precious than that which has been lost. The domestic circle is allibraries or empty them of their contents. affections. If I could not do better, I ways too small to allow of rupture; it is The more we do, the more we can do; the

> Wisdom is an habitual skill or faculty of ment, and conforming the actions to such good choice. - Barrow.

"Every misery that I miss is a new mercy," said good old Izaak Walton. How few of us in enumerating our blessings think of this.

"How speedily," observes Dr. Knox, Many times men make their resolu-does the Anglo-Saxon show his real char-